New-York Daily Times.

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Buchanan and Breckinridge Meeting

THE EMPIRE CLUB IN THE PARK.

Speeches by James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Hon. F. B. Stanton and Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

CURIOSITY AND QUIETUDE PREVAIL.

There was a meeting of the friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in the Park last evening; held under the auspices of Capt. RYNDERS' Empire Club. There were probably two thousand persons present, and nearly all of them were disposed to be quiet and orderly. In fact, considering that it was a meeting of the Democracy, so called, the desire for peace and quietness was extraordinary. Never before were they so circumspect. Of yore, it was their custom to reserve any allusion to the "home and slave," or to the "American Eagle," or to "the candidates," with three times three and a tiger; but last evening their regard for the proprieties of the occasion restricted them to two cheers to the best passages in the speeches. There were, however, some exceptions to the dual system.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY was received with three cheers and Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN with great curiosity.

Soon after 6 o'clock Captain RYNDERS came forward on the platform and said, he had no intention of making a speech, but he had one or two things, of a personal character, that he wished to say, if they would hear him. They signified their willingness, and the Captain proceeded to say, that THOMAS H. BENTON, in one of his recent speeches, had said he (Captain RYNDERS) was one of the champions of FRANKLIN PIERCE at the Cincinnati Convention, and that, in doing so, he (Mr. BENTON) had coupled his (Captain RYNDERS') name with that of Mr. THOMAS HYDE. The Captain was surprised that Mr. BENTON should have made such a statement, when it was well known that Mr. THOMAS HYDE had always been either a Whig or a Know-Nothing, and that therefore, he (Capt. RYNDERS) could have no political associations with him. After a Club had passed, the Captain said he had one thing more to say, and that he would not say anything more. It had been said that Col. FOREST had great influence over the Empire Club. In the opinion of the Captain that was an entire mistake. He declared that the Empire Club had no leaders, but the Constitution. The Captain concluded with the remark that his position as President of the Empire Club, might seem to require that he should act as Chairman of the meeting. The audience desired that he should, but he said he wouldn't, and he didn't. He nominated CHARLES H. RUSS, who was appointed.

Mr. J. SMITH, of the Fourteenth Ward, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and they were appointed:

Wards.	VICE PRESIDENTS. Wards.
1.—Michael Murray.	12.—Conrad Swackhamer.
2.—William Minor.	13.—James J. Reilly.
3.—Andrew J. McCarty.	14.—Peter Monaghan.
4.—William O'Donnell.	15.—George Caulfield.
5.—William Cornell.	16.—Alexander Ming.
6.—Henry H. Howard.	17.—Thomas J. Walsh.
7.—Charles Bailey.	18.—John Bradley.
8.—Henry Hart.	19.—George Wier.
9.—William Bruce.	20.—Settle M. Fuller.
10.—John Bigmor.	21.—George W. Varian.
11.—Henry Mann.	22.—John Wilson.

Wards.	SECRETARIES. Wards.
1.—Charles McKay.	12.—John S. Austin.
2.—Walter Jones.	13.—Isaac Mitchell.
3.—Charles Fleischer.	14.—Michael Tousney.
4.—Andrew Meacham.	15.—William M. Cooke.
5.—Thomas Monaghan.	16.—Thomas Dunlap.
6.—George Mahlstedt.	17.—Barnard Reilly.
7.—Thomas W. Adams.	18.—John Rankin.
8.—Charles H. King.	19.—John Quinn.
9.—John Blakemore.	20.—Dennis Ryan.
10.—James B. Hetherington.	21.—Thomas McCoy.
11.—Henry Woelke.	22.—Dennis Shea.

When those of the officers who were present had taken their places,

Mr. WILLIAM M. COOKE came forward and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE the country will secure a continuance of peace and prosperity; exemption from sectional agitation; freedom from political state craft based upon state rights and religion; an economical and honest administration of affairs, and an indefinite adherence to those conservative principles of Government which by rendering equal justice to all, have, under Providence, heretofore secured to our favored country the highest political, social and pecuniary prosperity.

Resolved, That the attempt of the so-called "Republican" Party, to elect a President by the votes of one section of the Confederacy to the exclusion of the other, against which he is pledged to pursue an aggressive and sectional policy, is a step which, if successful, must end in the destruction of political organization, and overthrow the principles and teachings of WASHINGTON and the fathers of the Republic, and is fraught with the most imminent danger to the Union.

Resolved, That as there is a perfect harmony of opinion and a hearty concurrence of the whole of New-York on all the measures and principles which are presented for popular decision, as well as on the platform of principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, whatever reason may have heretofore existed for a division in the party has passed away, while the necessity for a thorough union of the Democracy to secure the success of Democratic principles, not only in the nation, but within the State, urgently appeals both to the reason and the heart of every Democrat.

Resolved, That while we have seen with regret the failure of the State Committee to agree upon a practicable and mutually acceptable plan of union, we have with pleasure noticed the unanimity manifested in the State Conventions, having full reliance that as representatives of the Democratic masses of the State, they will omit no effort to consummate that auspicious result, which we all regard to be decisive of victory in the coming contest.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the unanimity and patriotism exhibited by the union of the two Conventions in one body, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral and State ticket, thereby securing a united action on the part of the delegates and presaging an auspicious campaign throughout the State.

Resolved, That in the thorough consolidation of the Democracy of the Empire State, on the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, we behold the signal of victory, the sure indication of the triumphant election of BUCHANAN and the overthrow and the hopes of SEWARD. But in any and every view of the canvass, believe me that all our efforts are necessary—the zealous, active, continuous efforts of a united Democracy here and elsewhere. With such efforts we can and will elect our men. And I most anxiously hope that no strife of ambition among ourselves—no eagerness for honor or influence—no collision of old rancors—and no scheme of intriguers may prevent our rescuing to the Empire State her Democratic reputation, so that the word "Excelsior" on our shield may truly indicate her destiny.

Mr. BRADY then came forward and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am very glad that the several candidates nominated for the Presidency are gentlemen of character. This cheers our people throughout the land. For we must ever bear in mind that the highest political right of an enlightened people is to choose their rulers. For this the millions have toiled and struggled since time began. For this the American Revolution was chiefly designed. Our people have not always properly appreciated this great right. They have permitted their prejudices, sympathies, and instincts, to control their reason in the choice of Presidents. The statesman's capacity has been overlooked to follow the nodding plume, the brilliant feat of arms, the deeds and the renown of the military hero. Something of a similar nature is now exhibited. FREMONT is made the candidate of a formidable organization because his personal career has indicated the enterprise, courage, and perseverance which all men admire. His name belongs to our history, and shall have deserved honor in its appropriate sphere, but we cannot record to him credit for the civic talents or political knowledge and experience which, in connection with integrity, should be the first if not the only requisites for the Presidency. I believe he is a worthy and an intelligent gentleman. But he has never developed the characteristics or acquirements so peculiarly essential, at the present period, for him who is to wield the chief executive authority in this nation. He is, nevertheless, a formidable opponent to the Democracy, because he represents the sectional Slavery feeling of the North, and upon that influence his friends rely for success. It is not to be disguised that this feeling has of late been strengthened by some unfortunate occurrences, and we will find it growing more and more as the election approaches. Yet we can meet and overcome it. I perceive no good reason why this Slavery question should forever agitate our country, and infuse so much bitterness into all our political contests. It would not so operate but for the fanatics at both ends of the Union, stimulated by dishonest and ambitious politicians. Massachusetts and South Carolina have given this matter a prominence which it does not deserve. New-England and the South sympathize with these antagonists on opposite sides. At the South we find ardent and even angry declarations that the maintenance of Slavery, if not its extension also, is the paramount object of patriotism and duty in nation and in State. [Applause.] At the East, zealots and hypocrites denounce that the Constitution, yea, and even the Bible, should be trampled under foot, if necessary, to achieve the emancipation of the colored race. Such extremes lead to violent contention. They have promoted many a disgraceful brawl in the House of Representatives, and latterly degraded the character and tone of the United States Senate. Language and conduct which would not be tolerated in a "palaver" of African Kruzees, have become common even in that body which once boasted such names as WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY, BENTON, WRIGHT, HYDE, and the able, experienced, upright BUCHANAN. Mr. SUMNER, a man of refined education and cultivated literary taste, avows treasonable doctrines with unshrinking hardihood, and then, though endowed with capacity and learning adequate to full expression of all his thoughts in dignified words, falls to vulgar speech like a common shrew, and disfigures his breeding while he dishonors his State. This provokes the wrath of a fiery South Carolinian, who, taking an unfair advantage, assaults him in the Senate Chamber; and men of character—men who edit newspapers, wield influence, and obtain respect—even such men deliberately applaud the violence as noble and courageous.

To all serious, or deliberate treason against our institutions and happiness we oppose the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] SUMNER or SEWARD may advocate its nullification—such impudent and intermeddling clerical demagogues as BEECHER may assail its provisions, and hordes of traitors strive to rend it into tatters—but we cling to it, and will uphold it, whatever may befall. We claim to be philanthropists like our neighbors. We encourage no injustice or oppression, but we consider the perpetuity of the American Union far more important than the freedom or bondage of the colored race. [Applause.] Who cherish the principles and the memory of him to whom a noble monument has just been erected in our City, happily placed near a Park honored with the prefix of "Union." And any and every effort to impair the great work which WASHINGTON did so much to secure, we deem it a paramount duty by all means to repress. [Applause.] As to one of the opposing candidates, we need not fear his siding Abolition movements. The pass of FILLMORE is not upon the "Northern Lights." He places his back to SEWARD, and sees no n not nor safety except in what is beheld from that position. He lets his strongest hopes hover upon the southerly side of Mason and Dixon's line. He is willing to fall like Sampson if he can bring down the temple of his foe. But he has no chance whatever of an election. The Know-Nothing ebullition, once so full of threatenings to civil and religious freedom, is now in its expiring glow. The wicks of the dark lanterns are glimmering in the sockets. The world and the age are above the reach of their dwarfish and proscriptive dogmas. [Applause.] Men cannot be despised or disfranchised in this country because of their birth-place or religion. We are not suitable for the pitiful standard of the Chinese. The oppressed exiles who seek these shores and become citizens are not to us "outside barbarians." [Applause.] We have no time to lose in casting farcical scorn and reviling nativities. We are in pursuit of honesty, intelligence, fidelity to the Constitution, and obedience to the laws. And yet we are right glad to extract the jewel from the toad's head—and find in blinded Know-Nothingism an involuntary ally of the Democracy. It will stand by FILLMORE, and thus indirectly promote our success. [Applause.] I say again that Slavery should not be the sole absorbing theme of our thoughts and actions. It is a subject about which in some of its relations to our Country, Government and race those of us who sat in the same party hold various opinions. These are other and greater subjects for our deep and control. The Democratic creed embraces many important ideas. The great Democratic Party has always advocated and maintained the most conservative doctrine. It has often rescued us from great dangers. It nerved the heart and the arm of JACKSON when he crushed the United States Bank. It requires unqualified fealty to the Constitution. It upholds the General Government in full integrity and power, while it also secures all sovereignty which under the Federal compact the States have retained. It preaches good will to mankind, but discountenances meddlesome and silly. It prescribes no men but for incapacity or wrong. It demands that the national honor as well as the national rights be maintained at all hazards. It beholds with pleasure the spread of our people, our government, and our institutions for new territory. Its heart beats exultingly as each new star glitters upon our flag, nor will it be less gratified though more and more those lustres be multiplied. Its first, last, best hope is for the permanence of the American Union, however enlarged the limits of our domain. And by its precepts and its practices for the consummation of patriotic objects—for the welfare and glory of our country we hold ourselves ready, one and all to strive, and if need be to perish. [Applause.] For this Democratic Party—its principles and its candidates, we come here now to exchange sympathies. We come to make the welkin ring with cheers—hearty cheers, for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. We mean to toil for their triumph. The "Empire Club" knows how to work, and they will work. We demand of those who manage our State organizations that they proceed at once to remove every obstacle in the way of a perfect union of the Democracy. If they omit this plain duty we will take the matter into our own hands. There is no longer room for discord. The party has agreed upon a platform, and upon the men to uphold it. We mean—we, the masses, mean—to succeed. No individual—no combination of individuals—shall obstruct our progress to triumph. We call upon our candidates to partake with us of this spirit. We call upon BUCHANAN to provide with all speed for the certainty that his Administration when established shall be an Administration for the whole country, guided by the lights of the Democratic faith, but ungoverned by any clique, or faction, or combination of men in the Democratic Party. If all the Democracy unite honestly and warmly in his cause it becomes him to resolve that no proscription in the Democratic family founded on past occurrences shall affect his policy or his actions. We have confidence—entire confidence—that he has already determined upon this line of conduct. And in that faith we shall devote all our energies to his election. [Applause.] Fellow citizens! We known BUCHANAN and his history. He has filled with ability many eminent stations. As our representative in England, he proved himself equal to the prominent men of Europe. He maintained nobly the reputation and rights of our country and his own character as an American citizen. With him at the head of our Government we must command respect abroad and at home. No destructive war will impair our resources or prosperity. The great pacificators and ministers which settle controversies between the United States and Great Britain, have been, and will be, the dollar and the pound sterling, until our honor or rights compel us to engage in war, and then, though our beautiful banner be darkened and dabbled in the smoke and blood of battle, we cannot and will not avoid the strife. That banner, on whatever sea or shore it waves, must be respected. Our Union must and shall be preserved. Our States must continue bound together in embraces of fraternal love. And all this must be accomplished by the thorough discrimination and continuous maintenance of Democratic principles. [Applause.] The Summer will soon pass away. The glories of the American Fall will, ere long, adorn our broad land. The Ides of November will come full of interest and excitement to our country. What shall be the political harvest for us to garner ere the cold December arrives? Shall it be the success of our principles and candidates, or new hearts of dissensions distracting our councils and dividing our influence? Let the people answer. And you, of the Empire Club! let your shouts be heard in the decision. Shout you all for universal union of the entire Democracy, to win a splendid triumph for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. BRADY's conclusion was received with cheers, and he was followed by

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. VAN BUREN was introduced to the assemblage amid loud and repeated cheers. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I received an invitation to meet you here to-night from those who desire to unite the Democracy of New-York in one organization, upon one Electoral Ticket, and upon one State Ticket. It will be three years next Fall since I have had the honor of addressing the Democracy of this City and County. In response to that call, it gives me great pleasure to attend here to-night. For the last six months I have taken little or no part in the political controversies of the day. I attended neither of the State Conventions to send Delegates to Cincinnati. I took no part in the selection of Delegates to those State Conventions. I took no part in the Cincinnati Convention, knew nothing of it, or of what was to, or had transpired there, until, like yourselves, I received the information here. It became, then my duty, as well as yours, to inquire whether there is anything in the proceedings of that Convention that calls upon one who from childhood has belonged to the Democratic party to depart from and abandon that party, and enter now into some other organization. So far from seeing any reason for doing this, all the considerations of my judgment, all the sentiments of my heart, all the reflection that I have been able to give to the subject, satisfy me that it is the highest duty of every New-York Democrat cordially to support the nomination of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. [Cheers.] I am aware that some of the gentlemen with whom I have formerly acted—a few, as I trust—see the matter in a different light. Like myself, they form their own convictions, as they had a right to do, and act upon them. They seem to suppose that some new rule has been laid down, or some new principle avowed, upon the subject of Slavery, that calls upon them to quit the Democratic Party. I feel no such thing. Entertaining similar sentiments, in some respects, with themselves, I yet see nothing in the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention that calls upon me to quit the party in which I have been born and bred. [Cheers.] I am told that in locking at the resolutions adopted by the Convention, they have been able to discover an intention to apply the power of the Democratic organization for the extension of Slavery to Free Territory. I cannot find any such thing in those resolutions. I have read them carefully, with what little intelligence I have been able to apply to the subject, and find in them no such thing. I offer a reward now to any of these highly intelligent Republican gentlemen to point me, not to an outrage in Kansas, [laughter,] not to a scuffle in Washington, not to an improper speech, an improper newspaper article, but to a line or a sentence in the Cincinnati resolutions which advocates or encourages the extension of Slavery to free territory. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there is no such thing. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention may well be divided into two classes; first, those which express an opinion upon what has passed; second, those that lay down rules for the government of the administration that is to come in, and of the party that is to support that Administration for the future. You will all readily see that when the Convention speak of the past, they speak for themselves; they express their own opinions. To illustrate what I mean, without expressing any opinion upon it, the Convention unanimously indorsed the Administration of President PIERCE. They had a right so to indorse it. He will receive that indorsement as the judgment of intelligent, able, patriotic men; expressed, very likely, upon mature reflection. But it is notorious to you then in the State of New-York there is a very large number of Democrats, and no doubt a very considerable number of them are present, who differ from that opinion. [Laughter.] That is a matter of opinion as to the past, but it is the opinion of the Convention. As such it is entitled to the respect to which I have adverted; but it is by no means necessarily the opinion of him who chooses to support the ticket, notwithstanding this expression of opinion. But when a convention came to speak of the future, they then lay down rules for the Government of the Administration, and lay down rules for the government of the party. And while I am aware that it is entirely possible for a man to support a ticket and oppose the resolutions of the Convention,—while I know that it is practicable to support a ticket and spit on the platform, I am one of those who believe that if a man in good faith disagree with a principle of importance laid down by a convention, he ought not in good faith to support the candidates presented by that Convention. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I believe the principles are more important than the candidate. I believe a party should be homogeneous. I believe a man who enters into the association, secretly or openly, intending to violate the bonds that hold it together, is a traitor to the organization, [cheers;] and I would never support a party unless I approved of all the important principles that were presented in that party's Convention. [Cheers.] What, then, are the resolutions of this Convention? I shall not, of course, undertake to detain you by a minute recital of all those resolutions. I would not, of course, undertake to detain you by explaining each one of them. But I must call your attention to one or two, which I think of paramount importance. I allude, in the first place, to those resolutions which advert to the subject of Slavery. I understand those resolutions to propose that hereafter, in the organization of territory as well as in the legislation by Congress, the whole subject of Slavery should be taken from Congressional action. I understand those resolutions to hold that it is not proper to make Slavery the subject of national political discussion, and I understand those resolutions to say, as was said in 1850, earnestly and reiteratedly now, that we will resist the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress or out of Congress, under whatever color or pretext that agitation may be presented. [Cheers.] To those resolutions I cordially subscribe. I regard them as the covenant made by the members of that party, North, South, East and West, to which they should adhere as one of the incidents of their membership in the Democratic Party. I regard that as the platform laid down in '56, by both the great political parties of the country. I understand that as the platform upon which I took my position in Tammany Hall at the time it was laid down, and at the first meeting of the Democracy to ratify the nomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE. I announced then that I believed the State of New-York would stand upon it. Its did stand upon it. The people of the whole country, with insignificant exceptions, stood upon it. It is a platform of peace. It is a platform of affection and love. It is a platform of mutual respect and honor. It is the platform of the Constitution, and is essential to the preservation of this Union and this Confederacy, and I would be glad to know what excuse any Democrat of the State of New-York could have who stood upon it in 1852, for not standing upon it now. [Cheers.] The only practical application of this platform to the present day is in regard to the Territory of Kansas. Now, I don't propose to detain you by discussing Kansas. I attach some importance to New-York. I attach some importance to the United States. I attach some importance to our relations to the other countries of the world. I attach some importance to the white people; and I am not going to spend this campaign upon any attempt to discuss the black portion of this population. [Laughter and cheers.] But in regard to Kansas, I think proper to say this much, that, whilst I greatly disapprove of the repeal of the prohibition of Slavery in that Territory, yet it was a constitutional act. Congress had a right, if they chose, to do it, and the power to do it. There were not a hundred white people in the Territory when it was done. They thus threw open to population and settlement the great Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and there are now some 40,000 or 50,000 people there, invited, under a constitutional act, to exercise the right of self-government. And what I say is this, that to take that right from them now, and to impose upon them laws which may be supposed to be adverse to their wishes, would be an act of arbitrary despotism, extraordinary even in one of the old governments of Europe. [Cheers.] The people there are they who are to determine the destinies of that State. They have the right to do it under the Kansas act. They have a right to do it, independent, perhaps of the Kansas act. They are the men interested in it, and those people who are so humane as to disregard themselves and all their own interests to extend their sympathies over theirs, (Kansas,) would do better to let them alone and mind their own business. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] Again, the law has been introduced by Senator DOUGLAS which provides for the election of members of a Convention which shall determine whether Kansas shall come into this Confederacy as a State or not; and if they shall so determine, it provides that they shall frame a State Constitution, and Kansas shall be admitted into the confederacy. This election is to be held in November. Now that bill is drafted with extraordinary care. It abolishes all the test laws which have been the subject of so much denunciation in this State and elsewhere. It abolishes all those oaths which are supposed to carry out the Fugitive Slave laws. It abolishes all those special qualifications in regard to voting. Not only does it abolish all those laws, and all the laws which interfere with the freedom of the press, but it prohibits the Kansas Legislature from reinstating them. It provides that the people driven out of the Territory, if any such there be, may return, and on proof of the fact may vote. It appoints Commissioners to ascertain the result, and make a registry of them; and it provides for the presence of the whole army of the United States, if necessary, to uphold law and order in Kansas. Now, I say, that that is a reasonable and just bill. No man who is in favor of the proposition of Kansas could be opposed to it. The only objection suggested, or the one that is most urged is, that it would make Kansas a Slave-holding State. Now, for one moment, I will consider that. You are quite aware that as occasional hostility is given to my remarks, even when a few of us meet and speak in this confidential way—Daughter—it is quite as well that I should say what will not injure Mr. BUCHANAN at the South, as what would not injure him at the North; and, therefore, in the present state of that act, I do not deem it necessary to consider whether it would make it a Slave or a Free State. But I say that, that, if it would make it a Slave State, the opponents of Mr. BUCHANAN at the South cannot object to it. And if it would make it a Slave State, then what? Why, Mr. SEWARD proposes to admit Kansas now into the Union with a State Constitution, which, if it was adopted to-night, the people of Kansas might, next November, under it, or in defiance of it, do exactly what Mr. DOUGLAS' bill authorizes them now to do by law. [Cheers.] The right is unquestionable in the State of New-York, or any other State of the confederacy, for an alteration of its Constitution, to establish Slavery. If it does it, Kansas were admitted under the Topeka organization, it might do that in November, whether that law was passed or not; and nothing, in my judgment, could be more fatal to the cause of Freedom, than the admission of a State with a free Constitution, and the change to Slavery four months after such admission. Will any honest and honorable man deny that the people who are in Kansas now have just as much right to take part in the formation of a State Constitution as the people who went there six months ago?—that those who took the step-judgment in Topeka have no special privilege to make a Constitution for all the people who were tardy in getting there from Massachusetts, New-York, South Carolina, or any other State? No, it is an act of common justice and fairness to allow the actual settlers of the Territory to frame a State Constitution. And the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS, in my opinion, provides for the privilege of actual settlers, and satisfies everybody except the man who wants to make a trade of the Slavery agitation. I have thus adverted, gentlemen, to some of the features of the resolutions, and platform and policy of the Democratic Convention. I now leave that subject and pass immediately to another party, which has been the subject of some discussion in this State. I allude to this Republican Party—a party that is formed upon the single subject, or nearly upon the single subject—for it rests upon two—of slavery in the first place, and having Congress for special legislative grants in the next place. I allude particularly to their policy as to the first of these subjects. I have told you what was the Democratic platform. I now ask your attention for a single moment to this Republican platform, because it is upon that, of course, that those of us are asked to stand who are not prepared to support the Democratic policy. It is true that Mr. FREMONT has also the Know-Nothing nomination. It is true that there is also a Know-Nothing candidate for the Vice-Presidency running in company with him. A Republican candidate for the same office. He is celebrated, and I have no doubt justly so, for his equestrian feats; but it remains to be seen what exhibition he will present when he comes to show himself standing on two platforms and riding on two horses. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, in constructing the platform, the Republican Party undertook to define the powers of the Government over the subject of Slavery, and in giving their views of it, they resolved "that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained." [Laughter.] Now, the present Constitution is the same as the one that we had at its adoption in 1788. Mr. FREMONT, the candidate of the Republican Party, places himself on this platform and says that it is second only in historical importance to the Declaration of American Independence. Now, let us look, assuming that the Constitution is not changed on this subject since its adoption, with some attention to this matter. What does the Republican Party claim in the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of Slavery? They say no State, no association of individuals, can, under the Constitution, give legal assistance to Slavery in any of the territories of the United States. Now, Slavery was created in defiance of this resolution, by law, in Louisiana, in Arkansas, in Missouri, in Florida. The surrender of fugitive slaves is in force in all six of the States northwest of the Ohio, in defiance of this resolution. Slavery stands in the District of Columbia, in defiance of this constitutional theory. What, is this platform, then? Why, it is fraudulent. It is revolutionary. It is in direct violation of the constitutional rights of several of the States of this Union. It is intended to aim a dagger at the heart of this Union, and must necessarily be followed by a dissolution of the Confederacy. Now, upon that platform Mr. FREMONT plants himself. And who do you suppose drew that platform? [A VOICE—WILLIAM H. SEWARD.] There is but one living man who could draw it; a man who has been the subject of some complimentary remarks by the gentleman who preceded me. (Laughter.) And who, as the gentleman has just said, is WILLIAM H. SEWARD? SEWARD alone could have drawn a platform like that. And the reason why he drew it is this: not that he had the faintest hope that this project can be carried out, for he never advocated anything that could be carried out, is a fundamental principle with him always to advocate something that can never be attained, but that can be eternally agitated. If complaint is made by tenants of the manor in reference to their leases, he hears those complaints; he fomenta those complaints, but nobody on earth ever heard of his attempting any practical mode of relieving them. If WILLIAM MORGAN is carried away, the whole country is Anti-Masonic, the public mind is in a ferment, and Mr. SEWARD is in his element. But how does he propose? Is it to punish the murderers of MORGAN? "No," he says, "that is the very thing we will never agree to." But to keep up in New-York an agitation which may be made the means of political advancement, and which could never, by any possibility, come to any practical result. Such, too, is his policy in regard to the internal improvement of this State. If the necessity for the erection of a canal becomes apparent, Mr. SEWARD advocates that; but the instant the danger of a canal being built presents itself, he advocates a widely-extended system, which can never by any possibility be completed, and which, if it were, would be followed by the bankruptcy of the State.

On the question of Slavery this attempt to interfere with Slavery in the States where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States,—this undertaking to break down a constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves,—this attempt to erect a "higher law" in the face of the Constitution of the United States and the paramount laws of the country,—these are only the tie to do by which he strives to satisfy a spirit of eternal agitation without the slightest hope of effecting any practical result, because the instant the measure is completed and the thing accomplished, SEWARD's pipe is out, and there is no more benefit to be got by his talking. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, the foundation of all this agitation is hostility to the South, and we are told by papers in this City, and told by public speakers that we ought to be hostile to the South, as it is said, because of their ingratitude. That has been frequently stated, and it is, I suppose, a subject on which I have not sufficient information to speak. Now, in this respect there is a wide difference between a Democrat and a Federalist. The moment you say to a Federalist, let us have a slap at the South, he spits on his hands, rolls up his sleeves, and squares himself for a "set-to." If, in addition to being a Federalist, he happens to have been a Tory in the Revolution, or a Hartford Conventionist in the last war, and you tell him "Great Britain is siding with you against the South on the subject of Slavery," then his felicity is complete.

But the moment you say the same thing to a Democrat, as I once in my life had the misfortune to be obliged to say to them, they require an argument to show why men who have stood shoulder to shoulder in the revolution, who have stood by each other in the great battles for the Constitution under JEFFERSON, under MADISON, under JACKSON, under POLK and under PIERCE, who have been declared by Mr. JEFFERSON to be natural allies, are to be drawn up in battle and to wage fierce war against each other. And it is not possible to show him, it should be, that there is any necessity or any propriety in such a contest, while the history of the New-York Democracy ought to show that we are not the men to engage in any such controversy. Mr. VAN BUREN referred to the contests of 1848 and 1844 as illustrative of the brotherly spirit ever exhibited and the manly support ever rendered to the Northern Democracy by their brethren of the South. So, too, he continued, in 1850, when we are again reminded of the ingratitude of the South. An election was coming on in which the existence of the South depended upon the result; and their ability, in my humble judgment, to remain with honor in this confederacy depends upon the ascendancy of the Republicans. And yet, notwithstanding that, you found the South, the weaker portion of this confederacy, coming up with unexampled unanimity to sustain a Northern man who had materially impaired his popularity at the North, and hazarded his success in the campaign by the course he had taken, fearless of the results, willing to stand the storm of persecution, willing to support to the extent of their ability, the man who had declared to stand by them—acting with unparalleled unanimity for him, over and over and over again in the Convention. [Cheers.] May that be denied was, that the people should

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, July 9, 1856.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Improvements Bills—"Hit him again"—The Late Naval Court-Martial—Army News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 7, 1856.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—A VETO.

"Hit him again—he has no friends," is a trite phrase, the application and force of which PRESIDENT PIERCE is in a fair way fully to appreciate. Senators BRIGHT and CASS both illustrated it to-day in their speeches upon the President's veto of the River and Harbor appropriations, taking but little pains to conceal their contempt for the chance of the Brigadier to either honesty or common sense. It is difficult, however, to understand how these Senators, both professing to sustain the Cincinnati Platform and its candidate, could make speeches repudiating its anti-River and Harbor improvement plank, and in support, indirectly of course, of the Republican platform on the same subject. It seems to me our Republican friends ought to provide ordinarily against such use of their thunder. Besides, it is to be feared that if SEWARD and CASS get to making Republican speeches on one of the issues before the country, the party may be charged with responsibility for some other speeches which the supporters of the Philadelphia platform would find it extremely difficult to carry. Of course it is not to be expected that the friends of River and Harbor improvements in the House can carry a two-thirds vote to pass them over the President's veto. Although such a result may be possible, it is not probable.

THE LATE NAVAL BOARD.

Among the other acts of legislation which evidently cannot now be disposed of by Congress before the adjournment, is that proposed, with reference to the officers affected by the late Naval Board. The bill passed in the Senate and which elicited so much discussion earlier in the session, cannot become a law now before adjournment, in all probability. If it fails, what is to be the action of the Senate with reference to the pending nominations of officers promoted to all vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Board? Will they be acted upon? The friends of the Board say they have a clear majority both for the bill and the confirmations. If this is so, they may pass the bill through the Senate, and proceed at once to act upon the nominations without waiting the action of the other House. But suppose they do not,—as I confess seems now most probable,—what is to become of the officers whose promotions thus fall of confirmation? Will they still be in the service after the adjournment of Congress under such circumstances? It is at least questionable, for the general rule is, that a nomination which fails of confirmation in consequence of non-action, falls with the adjournment of Congress.

A DOUBTFUL FIX—INTERESTING QUERIES.

Possibly the officers thus situated fall back to the position they occupied prior to their promotion; but it must be remembered that those positions have already been filled by other appointments. It may be said that in such an emergency the President will at once, during the recess of Congress, re-nominate the parties that failing of confirmation. But the question then arises at once,—are the vacancies thus occurring until Congress is again convened for the consideration, in giving the President power to fill vacancies occurring during the recess from other words, are these vacancies which happen during the recess of the Senate? The following is the clause of the Constitution conferring the power:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

Can the President twice exercise this power to fill the same vacancy—the Senate failing of nothing? Can he twice commission an officer awaiting the confirmation of the Senate? I do not undertake to answer these queries, although I confess my own impression is in favor of the exercise of this power by the Executive as a necessity; but I should like the suggestions of very interesting questions to the numerous officers of the Navy interested in the result. It may be well for them to satisfy their own minds on these points in anticipation of the action or non-action of the Senate.

INTERESTING ARMY NEWS.

A private letter from a friend in Texas gives some particulars of the recent killing of Indians at Fort Chadbourne, which I noticed briefly several days ago. It seems that the Indians were much incensed at the killing of some of their band by the troops under Capt. OAKES, and revenged themselves by murdering the mail-riders between Forts McKavitt and Chadbourne. They then went into Fort Chadbourne expecting that the troops there would not suspect them, as they were in the habit of going in there as friends. Capt. KAUFMAN, the commanding officer, had, however, received a request from Major NEIGHBOURS, the Indian agent, to capture any Comanches who might come into Chadbourne, and he made a clean sweep of the first party that he could get hold of. Their resistance to the attempt to arrest them led to the conflict and the death of several of the Indians.

The Second Cavalry, commanded by Col. R. E. LEE, was expected to leave Chadbourne by the last of June on an expedition against BANACO's band of Southern Comanches. These once disposed of, it was thought there would be little more trouble with Indians in that neighborhood, they having been the prominent source of trouble for some time.

Col. HARNEY, who has been in command at Fort Mason, TEXAS, has been ordered to go to West Point as the commandant of Cadets. The command, Texas is a officer of much experience and a thorough soldier.

S.

Arrest of a Burglar.

Officers GARNER and SANDERS, of the Nineteenth Ward, arrested a well-known burglar on the corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, on the charge of stealing a watch from Mr. MINTZER. He had with him wearing apparel of various sorts. It was subsequently discovered that this clothing was stolen from the house of Mr. MOSENTHAL, in One Hundred-and-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue. MILLER was taken before Justice BOGART, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Mr. PARAMORE, of Cleveland, was slightly burned, and his niece, Miss HOWARD, severely burned on the arm etc., by the explosion of a camphene lamp which Mr. P. was filling with that fluid.

New-York Daily Tribune, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

Letter from George Law on the Political Crisis.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. I have carefully read and considered its contents—both its whole argument as opposed to the Democratic corrupt administration platform and its separate articles. All good men have long felt the necessity of a change from the present corrupt and imbecile administration, and I am glad to see that the people are beginning to realize the fact that the Democratic party is hopelessly wedded to the corrupt and disgraceful record of the past, and that the Republican party is the only party which can save the country from the ruin which must follow the success of the Democratic party. I am glad to see that the Republican party has thrown off the trammels of the past, and has placed in nomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency men who are not identified with the corruptions of the past, and who are not responsible for the blunders of the past. I am glad to see that the Republican party has declared in favor of the payment of the public debt in accordance with the contract made with the public creditor, and that it has declared in favor of the payment of the bonds in coin, except where the law authorizes the payment in currency. I am glad to see that the Republican party has declared in favor of the equalization of taxation, so that the burden of taxation may fall equally upon all classes of property, according to its value, and that it has declared in favor of the reduction of taxation as fast as the requirements of the public service will permit. I am glad to see that the Republican party has declared in favor of the reduction of the army and navy, and of the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of the Bureau of Colored Troops, and of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Indian Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Treasury Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Internal Revenue Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Custom-House Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Post-Office Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Navy Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the War Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Executive Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Judicial Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Legislative Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Diplomatic Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Consular Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Light-House Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Coast Survey Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Agricultural Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Patent Office Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Territorial Governments, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Indian Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Pension Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Public Printing Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Public Buildings Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Public Grounds Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Smithsonian Institute Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Mint Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Assay Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Branch Mint Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Branch Assay Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Navy Yard Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Hospital Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Academy Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Observatory Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Asylum Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Magazine Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Ordnance Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Coal Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Steam Engineering Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Construction Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Equipment Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Provision Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Clothing Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Medical Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Pay Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Recruiting Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Intelligence Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Signal Department, and of the reduction of the number of officers connected with the Naval Torpedo

his election, and yet he was but three weeks in office before he ostentatiously hastened to the same oligarchy

[illegible]

As to the Democratic party, it is, in fact, a mere appendage to the Slave Power. The Slave Power has effectually used it for the last three years, and will continue to use it for the next three years still, or an increasing portion of it, as it may be necessary to the attainment of the objects of the Slave Power. The only question is, whether the Free States and the Free men will be content to be ruled, bullied, defied and trampled on by the Slave Power, through the Democratic party, or whether they will rise in their might and assert their rights and their supremacy in the Federal Government.

As to the Presidency, however, of the coming administration—the success, in the Free States, of the Democratic party is of little importance. The Slave Power has rendered no political aid to the Democracy of the Free States, except in the appointment of patronage, which, being at the disposal of the Slave Power, they [illegible] to the freemen of the North, are [illegible] to the freemen, [illegible] part of [illegible] to the freemen of the North, and [illegible] to force Slavery into Kansas. When free emigrants arrive there, after all these difficulties and dangers have been surmounted, they must, perhaps, be overwhelmed by the great struggle of the Slave Power to force Slavery into Kansas. When free emigrants arrive there, after all these difficulties and do not have been surmounted, they must, perhaps, be overwhelmed by the great struggle of the Slave Power to force Slavery into Kansas. What free emigrant to the Territory, will vote with the Democratic party, which deprives a man of his property, while he prevents Slavery by force? and will vote in favor of the extension of Slavery, which is opposed by an overwhelming majority of the Free States, and the Federal Government, with Federal troops in the Territory, will look on coolly without interfering, so long as the Missouri mob remains to enforce Slavery upon Kansas? And if the men from the Free States, who believe in free speech, free territory, free labor, free press, and free men, should be too cowardly for the Slave Power, then the Federal troops dispersed for state special purposes under the command of a Southern favorite of a Southern pro-slavery Secretary of War, are to interfere and decide the contest in favor of Slavery in Kansas. So much for the chances of Northern principles and Northern men in Kansas, and all that vast territory North of 36° 30', assigned to freedom on solemn compact, in which the great mind of Henry Clay participated, with all parties and to-day, under this present administration, have attempted to [illegible] by the worst and basest corruption, aided by the meanest and most contemptible [illegible] ever [illegible] to [illegible] and destroy. Here is where Gen. Pierce commenced and here is where James Buchanan stands, while asking for the support of the freemen of the North.

A few words about Mr. Fillmore. Let us examine with what consistency we, as American or Northern men, can support him. What are his antecedents? When President of the United States, was he not entirely subservient to the Slave Power? Did he resist the overtures of the Slave Oligarchy of the South, or did he become a willing instrument in their hands? I ask you to look at his acts while President, and let them be the answers to these questions. I will refer you to the Fugitive Slave Law, that makes the freemen of the North slave catchers—that refuses to them the right of trial by Jury—that contests the rights of freedom of the man in claimed as a slave, and only half the fee if he finds him a freeman. This is the power that the Slave Oligarchy of the South exercise at the North, where we have prohibited property in man to our own citizens; and this act bears the signature of Millard Fillmore as President of the United States. I ask you how he can expect the vote of the free North. Can you give him your vote? Can I give him mine? Are these the views you and I entertain in relation to the rights and the duty of the people of the North or mankind? Now, Sir, upon this question alone, without going into all his other acts of subserviency to the South and the Slave Power, let him stand for the suffrage of the freemen of the North.

As to the Americanism of Mr. Fillmore, you and I have some knowledge of how much he has done to sustain that party. Has he ever been identified with it either in principle or in feeling? If so, where are his acts—on what occasion heretofore has he proclaimed it? What assistance has he ever rendered us in all our contests? What were his antecedents as to Americanism, when President of the United States? Did he not, in his proclamation, [illegible] himself [illegible] and [illegible] you will recollect that he did not, and if the occasion will recollect it too.

When the Captain-General of Cuba issued his decree prohibiting the steamship *Crescent City* from touching at Havana for not carrying the United States mails, when the United States Government or Mr. Fillmore withheld them. The insurance offices in New-York were either frightened by the course of Mr. Fillmore, or influenced by him to withhold their insurance from property shipped by the steamer that Purser Smith was on board of. The owners of the *Crescent City* had to insure the property of the shippers. The passengers on board of her were not allowed to be landed in Cuba. The owners persevered in what they considered their proper rights, and the rights of an American citizen, and refused to dismiss Purser Smith, until the Captain-General of Cuba was obliged to rescind the mandate against Purser Smith. This is the mode in which the rights of an American citizen were to be maintained while Mr. Fillmore was President. This is the same Mr. Fillmore that you recommend me to support as an American. Now, Sir, can you support him as an American? Can the American Party support him as an American? Is he the proper representative of the American people? These are facts for the American people to look at before they vote. For my part, Mr. Fillmore would be the last man I would support in the whole country as the standard bearer of the Great American Party.

What has Mr. Fillmore ever done for this country or the American Party? Where are his acts that are to be remembered or treasured up in the hearts of the people? What great interests has he ever advanced? Or has he been a mere office holder, without merit, except the merit of doing nothing?

You are aware of the manner in which he was forced from the American party by the Slave Oligarchy at Philadelphia, when he apparently received the nomination of the Convention.

In the letter to me you appear to lay great stress upon the course that the Republican party has seen fit to pursue, and that it has not met the American party half way in the great work of uniting the whole North against the corrupt policy of the present Administration and the power that controls the Cincinnati nominee. We will suppose that all this is true in relation to the Republican party. I myself do not think the Republican Convention acted as wisely as it might have done, when the object was in view to the American people of all that vast region of country between the borders of civilization on the

[illegible]

[illegible] to the subject of the extension of Slavery, we may as well support Mr. Buchanan as Mr. Fillmore. Neither of them has ever advocated, by any act of his own, the great industrial interests of the country. They have both been drones, living on office. The only difference that I see is, that Mr. Fillmore is about five years younger than Mr. Buchanan, and has that many chances less to die.

You would laugh and ridicule the idea if I were to ask you to vote for Mr. Buchanan as a proper representative of the American party; it seems to me equally ridiculous that you should ask me to vote for Mr. Fillmore as the American candidate.

I shall give my support to John C. Fremont, as the best representative, in my estimation, of the American people and the American party.

I am, with much respect, yours, truly,
GEORGE LAW.

To G. A. Scroggs, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

Politics in Missouri—The Democratic Party and Col. Benton.

An address has been issued by a portion of the delegates from Missouri to the Cincinnati Convention, rehearsing the proceedings of that body, and concluding as follows:

These are the facts, fellow-citizens, as they transpired at Cincinnati. Nothing, we are sure, need be added to them to show which delegation was Democratic and which was not. The highest tribunal of the party—a tribunal which represented the assembled Democracy of the whole nation, after full and mature deliberation—has decided that the Democratic Convention, held at Jersey City, which deputed us as representatives in the National Convention, was the only Democratic Convention, and that the Benton Convention, assembled at the same time, was factious and disorganizing. In other words, that tribunal has decided in effect that the Democratic organization which we represented is the only one, that the nominations made by it are the only Democratic nominations, and that those who will not support those nominations in good faith are factious disorganizers, and enemies of the Democratic Party of the Union.

The National Convention unanimously agreed upon a platform, sound and conservative in its constitutional principles, and in its measures of policy eminently calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the whole country. *The Compromise Measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill are emphatically endorsed*, the rights of the States are recognised, and the principle of popular sovereignty firmly established. In reference to our foreign relations an attitude is assumed worthy of the national power and character, and conducive to the national honor and dignity. The nominee for the Presidency is a statesman of long experience in the executive and administrative departments, thoroughly versed in our foreign relations, endowed with great intellectual powers, and animated by the highest sense of duty and patriotism. In all the elements which are requisite to constitute a statesman in the highest sense, he is richly gifted, and these elements are tempered with wisdom, prudence, decision, justice and magnanimity.

The nominee for the Vice-Presidency is a young man, full of genius and enthusiasm, and one who has acquired the entire confidence of the whole country by his modest and unassuming manners, united with moral and intellectual powers which give promise of a long career of public usefulness. *Both of the nominees have given a hearty and cordial assurance of the entire concurrence in all the principles of the Platform.* Mr. Buchanan has said, emphatically, that he would have voted for the *Kansas Nebraska bill if he had been in the Senate that time*, and *has said, and just in itself, and ought to be and should be sustained—that President Pierce in recognising and enforcing the validity of the acts of the Kansas Legislature had fulfilled a plain public duty—and finally, that the platform in all its parts and his full approbation and would be carried out by him, if elected, without adding a plank to it or taking one from it.* Those of you, fellow-citizens, who are not willing to sustain such a platform and such men, to carry out the principles in the strictest good faith have no just claim to the name of Democrats. Nor have you any claim to that honorable appellation if you refuse to vote for the nominees of the National Democratic Party, State and National.

We are aware that the factionists in this State, whose delegation was so ignominiously and unanimously ejected from the National Convention, are still endeavoring to keep up a separate organization, and divide and ruin the Democratic party. They pretend to be devoted friends of Mr. Buchanan, and in this State his exclusive friends. Now let us recur to a few facts. Throughout Col. Benton's book, called "Thirty Years' View," there is a studied effort, whenever occasion offers, to depreciate Mr. Buchanan. We advise those of you who have the work to examine it. For the last eighteen years the journals which have been most devoted to Mr. Benton have teemed with abuse of Mr. Buchanan. The Missouri *Democrat* has for a year or two been saturated with abuse of him, calling him a "tool of the Wolfinites," a "cast's paw of the Slavery propagandists," and a "Northern Doughface." The last was a favorite phrase to stigmatize him with. In the Convention held by Messrs. Price, Blair & Co., and facetiously called a State Convention, two resolutions were offered, which show pretty clearly what sort of Democrats these people are, and how good friends they are of Mr. Buchanan. The first resolution was that they would pledge themselves to support the nominee of the National Convention. This was decidedly voted down. The second was that they would pledge themselves to support Mr. Buchanan if he should be the nominee. This, too, was decisively voted down. These facts, we suppose, will satisfy you how friendly these factionists were to the party and the present nominee for the Presidency, when they went to Cincinnati. What transpired there to heighten their zeal for the cause and the nominee?

First—The delegation from Pennsylvania, who, we will presume, were the best friends of Mr. Buchanan, and best acquainted with his views, held a caucus two days preceding the assembling of the Convention. The case of the disputed seats from this State was then and there discussed, and a resolution was then and there adopted, *unanimously*, that Pennsylvania would, in Convention, vote to admit our delegation and eject the Benton delegation. A like meeting was held, about the same time, by the delegates from New-Jersey, and they, too, came to a similar resolution. They, too, were fast friends of Mr. Buchanan. All this occurred, be it remembered, before the Convention assembled, and before any special evidence had been offered by either delegation. These two delegations, the firmest friends of Mr. Buchanan, and the most active, were satisfied, from what they had seen and heard heretofore, that the Benton delegates were factionists and traitors to party principle.

Second—The Committee of Arrangements, and the Committee on Credentials, before whom the evidences were successively produced, both decided unanimously that the Benton delegates were factionists, under an organization outside of the Democratic Party, and their decision was unanimously approved by the Convention, amid the cheers of the whole house. Mr. Benton, then, had not a single political friend in the Convention, and the delegation of his friends was openly repudiated. In addition to all this, Mr. Benton disapproves of every resolution of the platform, and professes to support Mr. Buchanan because he believes the solemn pledges given by the latter will be unscrupulously violated.

In the teeth of all these facts, the people of Missouri are gravely assured that Col. Benton's influence procured the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, in opposition to the National Democracy. That is to say, he influenced a body of men, all of whom had just repudiated him and his, and built up a platform which he abhors, to make a nomination in conformity with his notions. They are gravely told, too, that Mr. Benton is the peculiar friend of Mr. Buchanan, whom Mr. Benton himself assures us that he supports from necessity, but will prove faithless to his pledges of honor—because he will be unprincipled. Verily, the friends of Mr. Buchanan will be highly flattered when they comprehend the conditions of Mr. Benton's adhesion to him. To all this there is something so ludicrous that we find it difficult to comment upon it seriously.

The true position, fellow-citizens, of Mr. Benton and those who follow him, is exist. He agrees with all the principles of the resolutions of the Black Republican Convention held in Philadelphia on the

[illegible] the National Democratic platform. He lives on [illegible] Senate for four years more, and [illegible] Senate for four years more, and [illegible] BLANK is the son of his father, and the same [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, containing in convenient form, and at the cheapest rate, all the news of the week, and matter of interest to the family circle. Single copies, mailed to subscribers, or sold at the counter, Five Cents each. Clubs of Ten, Twenty, or Thirty, at Four Cents each.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. DOUGLAS reported back from the Committee on Territories the House bill for the admission of Kansas, with an amendment striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed on Tuesday in the Senate. The proposition was debated by Messrs. DOUGLAS, COLLAMER, PEARCE, HALE and others, and various amendments were rejected, including one to reëstablish the Missouri Compromise line; when it was finally agreed to by a vote of 32 to 13, and the bill thus amended passed. In the House, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he had intended to call up the report of the Select Committee on the SUMNER assault, but as BROOKS' trial was progressing before the Court, he would not do so. After a debate on the enlargement of the public buildings at Milwaukee, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, the St. Clair Flats, and the St. Mary's River, over the President's vetoes, and after a brief debate, they were likewise passed by the House.

There was a meeting in the Park last evening, called by the Empire Club, which appears to have been remarkable for its quietude. Speeches were made by Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Hon. F. B. STANTON, and Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING had been invited, and had signified his willingness to speak, but he did not make his appearance. A report of the proceedings may be found elsewhere.

GEORGE LAW's letter, which we publish in another column, is a clear, manly exposition of the political condition of the country, and of the course that should be pursued by all who desire to rescue it from the dangers by which it is surrounded. Its statement of Mr. FREMONT's position is especially just and convincing. This letter is among the ablest and best documents of the canvass.

Col. Fremont's Acceptance.

We publish in this morning's TIMES the reply of Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, to the Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, to communicate to him the fact of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, and request his acceptance of it. The terms in which he accepts the nomination are consistent with the popular idea of the man. They are frank and manly; and while they convey his ideas in relation to the important questions which are now agitating the nation, with great clearness and force, they will strengthen the growing conviction that he is the man to sustain the right, put down the wrong, and bring back our Government to the principles on which it was founded.

Dr. Tyng's Sermon.

We publish this morning the Sermon preached in Philadelphia a week ago, by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, for which, as we have already stated, a portion of his congregation have determined to punish him by compelling him to vacate the pulpit. It will commend itself to general perusal. It is a bold, earnest and able presentation of the political evils which afflict the country, and of the duties which grow out of them. It was unquestionably a political sermon;—and his opening remarks show that Mr. TYNG himself fully appreciated the delicacy of the duty he had determined to perform, by introducing these topics into the pulpit. A portion of his congregation manifested their resentment by leaving the church,—which is simply an ostentatious mode of making one's self ridiculous,—like stopping a newspaper on account of something distasteful in its columns. Others have taken it up in another form, and threaten an appeal to the Bishop of the Diocese,—Rt. Rev. Dr. POTTER,—a man of learning and ability, and the last man in Pennsylvania likely to put a padlock upon the pulpit. It is also stated that Mr. TYNG is to be requested to resign. This movement, we suspect, will be quite as ineffectual as the rest:—for Mr. TYNG has evidently too much of the spirit and obstinacy of his father,—Rev. Dr. TYNG, of this City,—to yield to any such compulsory process.

The controversy is one of some novelty in the Episcopal Church, and will attract very general attention. The sermon is well worth reading.

Now and Then—Van Buren in 1848 and 1856.

We published on Monday a letter from MARTIN VAN BUREN, saying that he should vote for BUCHANAN. We publish this morning a letter which he wrote in 1848, saying that he would not vote for Gen. CASS,—the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. In each letter Mr. VAN BUREN presents an extended argument in support of his purpose. No man can read the two without the conviction that Mr. VAN BUREN, in 1856, repudiates principles which he professed to hold in 1848;—that his action now is exactly opposite to his action then;—and that either then, or NOW, his political course is hypocritical and insincere.

In 1848, after the nomination of Gen. CASS, Mr. VAN BUREN counseled resistance to the Party by which he had been nominated. In the letter which we reprint this morning, he sets forth the policy of the founders of the Republic on the subject of Slavery;—showing that they had uniformly asserted and exercised the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery from Territory belonging to the United States;—that the Democratic Party in its Baltimore platform had taken ground against the existence or the exercise of this power;—that Gen. CASS had been nominated because he had given his adhesion to this doctrine and could not have been nominated if he had not done so;—and that the triumph of that party, upon such a platform and with such a candidate, would establish principles, in regard to Slavery, dangerous in the highest degree to the country, and in direct hostility to every article in the Democratic creed. He said that it would reverse the policy pursued by the Government from the beginning,—invalidate all the acts by which Slavery had been excluded from the Territories, and necessarily open them all to its admission. Against such results he counseled resistance. He wished that resistance continued "so long as Slavery exists in the United States." His advice was followed by a large portion of the people of the Free States. A strong party was organized upon the principle of *resistance to the Extension of Slavery*. He was made its candidate for the Presidency:—and the result was the disruption of the Democratic Party, and the defeat of Gen. CASS.

Mr. VAN BUREN thus laid the foundation for the first organized Free-Soil movement ever known in this country. His motives by no means escaped suspicion, even with those who acted with him. There was no man in the Northern States, whose previous public career had been marked by profounder subserviency to the South, than his. He had proclaimed himself a Northern man with Southern principles, and had uniformly thrown the whole weight of his office into the Slaveholding scale. He was the last man, therefore, whom any person acquainted with his political history would have expected to find at the head of a Free-Soil movement. But so strong was the principle with the people,—so thoroughly convinced were the great mass of the citizens of the Free States of the absolute necessity of some movement to check the aggression of Slavery,—so ripe was the public mind for just such a movement, that in spite of his antecedents, and in spite of the wide distrust of his sincerity which those antecedents inspired, he received a very large vote in all the Free States, and thus contributed decisively to the defeat of the Democratic Party.

It is said that no man's character should be judged until after his death. Mr. VAN BUREN has taken care to leave material for an accurate and unerring estimate of his political character, so far as it is involved in his course in 1848. His last letter dispels the last lingering suspicion that his action then was dictated by principle, or that he cared one straw whether Free Soil was surrendered to Slavery or not. In 1848 the only Territory in dispute was that which had been acquired from Mexico. The Missouri Compromise then excluded Slavery from all the rest. Mr. VAN BUREN's intense solicitude for Free-Soil, grew out of the apprehension that New-Mexico and Utah might be opened to Slavery. To prevent this catastrophe he desired that Congress should exert its power, and, by a positive law, prohibit its existance within their limits. Eight years have passed away since that time. The desired prohibition was not enacted. New-Mexico and Utah were both opened to Slavery. New aggressions and new claims have marked the history of Slavery during every one of those eight years. The Missouri Compromise has been repealed. The vast region purchased from Louisiana has been opened to Slavery. The most sacred compacts known to our History have been broken. The plighted faith of a quarter of a century has been repudiated. The Constitutional interpretation which in 1848 Mr. VAN BUREN so much deprecated, has been asserted. The power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories is denied. The whole policy of the Government has been reversed. It is now boldly asserted, and the doctrine is embodied in the Cincinnati Platform, that the Constitution carries Slavery wherever it goes. The determination to plant Slavery in Kansas, to make it a Slave State, to make Slave States out of all that vast territory now embraced under that name, has been boldly and unmistakably manifested. Brute force has been called in to carry it into effect. The rights of the people of Kansas have been beaten down. They have been driven from the polls,—and laws have been enacted for them by invaders from Missouri,—laws more brutal in their temper and more tyrannical in their provisions than disgrace the code of any despotism of Europe. The President of the United States has solemnly declared his approbation of the whole proceeding and proclaimed his purpose to enforce obedience with the whole power of the nation. The Democratic Party indorsed it in its platform: and that platform has been adopted by its candidate. And after all this, Mr. VAN BUREN declares his purpose to *support* that candidate and do all he can to aid in his election!

Mr. VAN BUREN is shrewd enough to know that so extraordinary a step requires explanation:—and he accordingly makes a feeble at-

tempt to explain it. The only apology he makes is, that the slavery-bill has been done away. Compromise has been repealed, and power is restored;—and that further resistance is therefore unbound. The plea is absurd. The act of a burglar's accomplice, who should join the burglar in the robbery on the ground that the door had already been broken in, would be as sensible on the same ground. The Missouri Compromise has, indeed, been repealed:—men whom Mr. VAN BUREN aided in electing. But the *fruits* of that great wrong have not been gathered. Kansas, though opened to Slavery, is not yet surrendered, to its power. She is not yet admitted to the Union as a Slave State;—and if the people of the Free States will act upon the advice given by Mr. VAN BUREN in 1848, she never will be. It is still in the power of the people to defeat the consummation of this great iniquity;—to rescue from Slavery the prize it has so feloniously snatched; and preserve Kansas and all the territory of the Union for Freedom.

In 1848 Mr. VAN BUREN was a candidate for the Presidency. He was rejected by the Democratic Party. *His hostility to its nominee was prompted solely by private resentment.* He yielded to that lowest infirmity of human character,—the desire of personal revenge. Purely to gratify that sentiment, he abandoned his party,—and espousing the principle that promised to give him the greatest strength, he became an advocate of Free-Soil, only because Free-Soil promised to feed the grudge he bore the party for his defeat. That object accomplished, Mr. VAN BUREN falls back into his old position. He becomes again a Northern man with Southern principles. Personal ambition and personal malignity thus crop out as the fundamental elements of his political character. Among his associates of 1848, however, he stands almost alone. Nearly all that great body of strong and earnest men whom the Free-Soil flag, then in his hands rallied to its support, stand firm to their principles and maintain now,—as they did then when the danger was far less imminent,—that the extension of Slavery should be prevented, that its aggressions should be checked, and that the administration of the Government should be brought back to the principles and the practices of its early days. The great mass of the Free-Soil party of 1848 were honest and sincere in their action then;—and neither honesty nor sincerity will permit them to repudiate their principles and to change their action now. Mr. VAN BUREN's political career has long since been closed. With rare and curious perversity, his principal solicitude seems to be to enable his biographer to record the fact that he was guilty of a double treason,—that he first betrayed his party under the guise of principle, and then repudiated principle to appease his party. And if truth characterizes the record, it will be added, that he reaped the usual reward of unprincipled cunning,—the contempt of his party, and the condemnation of the public at large.

The Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park sent a communication to the Common Council last night, announcing that the general plan for laying out and improving the Park, presented by Lieut. VIELE had been adopted, and that steps had been taken for the immediate improvement of the ground, but that nothing further could be done until an appropriation shall be made for paying the employes engaged upon the work. Of course the Common Council will at once make the necessary appropriations for completing this great improvement. Considerable misapprehension appears to exist in relation to the Park, and many persons imagine that nothing more is to be done after the adoption of a plan, but to deliver the grounds up to the keeping of a head gardener or mason. The Central Park, however, has got to be created, and its formation and growth must be the work of a century. There is nothing now but the primitive elements of earth, rocks and water. The whole has got to be inclosed, the marshes must be drained, bogs converted into lakes, and barren rocks covered with verdure. Suitable trees must be planted, a nursery formed, roads laid out, bridges built, and lawns for recreation and military exercise created. The chief things to be accomplished at present are the inclosure of the grounds and the adoption of a system of drainage. A drive around the grounds will be easily made, and then we must wait patiently for trees and shrubbery. We believe that the Commissioners have acted wisely in adopting the plan of Lieut. VIELE and placing the work under his supervision, and we have no doubt that the best talent will be employed hereafter in the various departments necessary to the improvement of this magnificent Park.

A Rotten Platform.

The Democratic managers find it about as difficult to "square themselves to the platform," as to square the circle. The timber of the Cincinnati edifice was ill-seasoned; it already warps, and cracks, and shrinks under the pressure of circumstances. The popular-sovereignty dogma, for instance, was the grand idea of the series. It was the freshly-discovered panacea and touchstone for ailing democracy. All the hue and cry, all the hard swearing and strenuous fraternization of the Convention was over that particular plank. And yet one month after date, while the ripple of jubilation over it has not reached the bounds of the Union, we are treated to a bill in the Senate, denying and repudiating popular sovereignty, restoring to Congress the power which the Kansas-Nebraska bill alienated, of reviewing the legislation of the Territories, and canceling what is found to be unwise, inexpedient, or distasteful; and replacing the doctrine upon such topics just where it stood before DOUGLAS, DIXON, and their fellows, invented the patent idea before named. And this bill is devised and reported by the very men who ruled the Cincinnati Convention, and framed its platform.

Another very important girder in that structure was antagonism to all internal improvements by the Federal Government, and the in-

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...ssment of Freedom's Frontier. For his ... upon measures of this nature. The ... likewise given way. Those very same bills ... have been passed through both Houses of Congress, in the Senate the Democrats being ... one to one of their opponents, by a two-thirds vote over the Presidential veto. The very men who have glorified the platform by letter and speech, have by vote and speech assisted in the passage of these measures. If such liberties ... with the sacred letter of the platform ...

...ion to the "single sale of slaves," as will ... will be the fate of the whole by the 4th of next March. What has Mr. BUCHANAN to say? Does he "square himself" to the platform as his friends understand it, or agreeably to some private interpretation of his own? In the language of Mr. Barnacle, the public "ought to know, you know."

The Case of Brooks.

PRESTON S. BROOKS has been tried by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and *fined three hundred dollars* for his brutal assault upon Senator SUMNER. This result is precisely what has been anticipated from the beginning, by all who knew what the Criminal Courts in the District of Columbia are. No slave on a Southern plantation is more obedient to the crack of his master's whip, than are the Judges of those tribunals to the requisitions of the Slave power.

HERBERT will probably be fined *fifty cents* for shooting KEATING. An Irish waiter cannot rank quite so high in the Slaveholding scale, as an Abolition Senator.

Such a sentence, for such a crime, is a mockery of justice, and an insult to the country. Any person guilty of an assault and battery, under the most ordinary circumstances, would, in any court of justice worthy of the name, have been more severely punished. BROOKS' constituents will of course raise the $300 for him, and so relieve him from even the shadow of a penalty which has been inflicted.

A False Alarm.

Among the passengers who sail by the *Asia* to day, is Mr. MUIR, the British Consul at New-Orleans, whose name figures occasionally in the Crampton correspondence. This circumstance, and the sudden flight of so many birds of his feather, has created an impression that Mr. MUIR, like BANCLAY, ROWCROFT, and MATHEW, was about to bid farewell to our country. Indeed, where there have been so many farewells of late, there is naturally a melancholy pathos in hanging around every British official who just at this time happens, in the pursuit of pleasure or relaxation, to make for the White Cliffs of Albion. Mr. MUIR, however, we learn, merely crosses the sea to pay a temporary visit to his native land of the "browsie heath and shaggy wood." With the canny prudence of his country, he contrived not only to steer clear of the enlistment difficulties, but has by his genial, generous nature and affluent hospitality, built a home for his name in every heart in New-Orleans.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Asia*, to-day, for Liverpool, are BAYARD TAYLOR, the poet-traveler, and Mr. KENNETT, the landscape-painter. Mr. TAYLOR goes abroad with the expectation of remaining about two years, during which he intends to travel in the North of Europe, and spend a Winter in Lapland. Mr. KENNETT intends to spend two or three months in sketching in the Lake Districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and return in November.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Beekman-st., and 121 Broadway
Home Printing Telegraph—Office No. 31 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trial of Brooks for Assaulting Senator Sumner—Fined Three Hundred Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The case of Mr. BROOKS, for an assault and battery on Senator SUMNER, came up before the Judge of the Central Criminal Court this morning. There was a large attendance, including Senators BUTLER and other members of Congress.

The District Attorney read the correspondence between himself and Mr. SUMNER to show he had used due diligence, though unsuccessfully, to obtain the presence of Mr. SUMNER, who had expressed himself as having no desire to take part in the proceedings, and had left the City.

Testimony was then given by WM. L. LEMEN, who caused the arrest of Mr. BROOKS after the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and by J. W. EGGLESTON, Mr. KNITT, and Senators FOSTER, PEARCE and TOOMBS.

The last witness (TOOMBS) wished read in mitigation of the assault, at the instance of Mr. LEMEN, counsel of the accused, extracts from Mr. SUMNER's speech reflecting on South Carolina and Mr. BUTLER.

Doctors BOYLE and LINDSLEY and Senator BENJAMIN, also gave their testimony. The last expressed the opinion, judging from what he saw of Mr. SUMNER's notes, that he (SUMNER) had had his speech printed before delivery.

Mr. BROOKS made a short speech, regretting that Mr. SUMNER was absent. He had hoped for the benefit of interrogation concerning his (SUMNER's) testimony before the House Committee. He took the ground that there are some offenses for which the law affords no adequate remedy. He said while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike he would redress the wrongs of his political mother from every effort to cover her with obloquy and dishonor. His property might be squandered, and his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him.

He then bowed to the majesty of the law to receive his sentence.

Judge CRAWFORD said, as the matter might perhaps at that moment be subject to investigation, he would not weary the members of the House of Representatives. He would forbear to comment on the testimony, and pronounce as the judgment of the Court that Mr. BROOKS pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Mr. BROOKS then retired with his friends.

Probable End of the Indian Troubles on the Pacific Coast—The River Improvement Bill.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Major General WOOL, writing to the War Department, from Benicia, under date of June 3, says:

"From all the information I have received I have no doubt I shall be able to communicate by the mail of the 12th inst. the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war has ceased in the Department of the Pacific. We shall have no enemies to contend with but the extirpators of the Indian race; and if Col. WRIGHT had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon Territories, there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Columbia River, from the Dalles to its mouth. Had such an event happened, these Governors would have been satisfied to their hearts' content, for it could not have failed to cause a long war."

In contrast with this, the Governors continue their recriminations on General WOOL, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from the command.

The recent passage through each House of the three River Improvement bills, over the President's vetoes, has caused much rejoicing among the Congressional friends of such objects.

The Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 8.

The match between the Newark and Albany Cricket Clubs ended in the success of the former, with nine wickets to go down.

CONGRESS CONGRESS—First Session.

...ate, Wednesday, July 9.

...ers.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Territories, ... to which was referred the House bill to admit Kansas as a State into the Union, reported it back, ... amendments, striking out the preamble and all after the enacting clause, and inserting the bill passed in the Senate on Thursday.

He moved the immediate consideration of the proposition before the Senate—a very plain proposition, whether they would admit Kansas into the Union with the Topeka constitution, or whether they would substitute the proposition which had been modified to obviate the objections made against it, and adopted by the Senate after a full and thorough examination the other night. There was no evidence whether the majority or minority of the people of Kansas voted for the Topeka constitution; but it was known that the constitution which had been presented here, and which it was now proposed to legalize, was a mutilated document. That fact was ascertained not only from general report and newspaper statements, but was proved by the report of the House Committee of Investigation. In commenting on that report Mr. DOUGLAS characterized it as partial, unfair and unreliable. He argued the fairness and justice of the proposition submitted by him.

Mr. COLLAMER, a member of the Committee on Territories, said the bill reported might appear very plausible, but the existing circumstances of the case rendered the adoption of that measure exceedingly improper. He believed the only true and sound mode for affording redress for existing evils was first to remove the cause of those evils. It would not do to say that those evils should be rectified, and at the same time believe that the causes which produced them should not be touched. Such a course seemed to be inconsistent, unreasonable and paradoxical. With reference to the provision allowing settlers to return to Kansas, he said there was a blockade of the Territory by men of violence, whose habitations were full of instruments of cruelty, and thus it was impossible for them to get back. The same power that drove them away was still in the ascendency, and no provision had been made for their security in the Territory. Then, it was but a mockery of justice to tell them if they would return they would be allowed to vote, while they have not the power to return. Hence they would derive no advantage from this bill, although its provisions appeared to be so fair and plausible.

Mr. PEARCE spoke briefly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. HALE opposed it. He said the President came from some of the best stock of New-Hampshire. His father was brave and patriotic, and he believed the son equally so. He had said this when Mr. PIERCE was at the zenith of his power and expected to be a candidate at the next election, and he would say it now, when the President had fallen so low that the Senate could ride rough shod over his vetoes, and only eight or ten of its members found to stand by him. He moved to amend the amendment by extending the time allowing residents to participate in its benefits until July 4, 1857.

Lost.—Yeas, 18; Nays, 32.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment, to repeal all the Territorial laws of Kansas and dismiss all the officers holding offices under them.

Rejected.—Yeas, 19; Nays, 32.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment in favor of prohibiting Slavery in that part of the Louisiana purchase North of 36° 30' not included within the Territory of Kansas.

Rejected by Yeas, 19; Nays, 30:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell of N. H., Collamer, Dodge, Hamlin, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Trumbull, Wade.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Brigg, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Lane, Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitzgerald, Geyer, Hunter, Fremont, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Weller, Yulee.

The amendment, as reported by the Committee on Territories, was then agreed to, by Yeas 32; Nays 18,—and the bill thus amended passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he intended to call up to-day the report of the Select Committee on the alleged assault on Mr. SUMNER, but he would not now do so, as he understood the trial was in progress before the Court.

Mr. COBB—The trial is over and Mr. BROOKS is in his seat.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MILWAUKIE.

The Senate's bill for enlarging the Custom House, Post-Office and Court House at Milwaukie and Detroit, and for the construction of a building for similar purposes at Dubuque, was earnestly debated, and then referred to the Committee of the Whole on state of the Union.

THE BILLS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION PASSED.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage, by that body, of bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the St. Clair Flats, and St. Mary's River, notwithstanding the President's vetoes of the same.

An account of the Senate's proceedings and President's objections accompanied the message.

Mr. ORR saw no necessity, at this late period of the session, for discussion, and moved the previous question.

Mr. QUITMAN said thus hastily to act on the subject savored a little of disrespect to the President.

Mr. MCMULLEN made an ineffectual effort to have the President's objections read.

Mr. ORR's motion was agreed to, and the bill to remove the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River was read.

The Speaker announced the question—Will the House, upon the reconsideration of the bill, agree to its passage?

AYES—Messrs. Allright, Allison, Bell, Barksdale, Bennett of N. Y., Bocock, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bowie, Bradshaw, Brenton, Brooks, Buffington, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ky., Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Case, Chaffee, Clarke, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cox, Crawford, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Md., Day, Dean, Denver, De Witt, Dicks, Dickinson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Ewarts, English, Etheridge, Evans, Jr., Evans, Flagler, Fuller of Penn., Galloway, Giddings, Gilmer, Granger, Greenwood, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hedman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelsey, Kennett, King, Kunkel, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Latham, Lindley, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Millward of N. J., Millson, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Purviance, Ready, Ricaud, Ricaud, Rivers, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Rust, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Scott, Seward, Sherman, Shorter, Simmons, Smith of Va., Stanton, Stevens, Thayer, Thurston, Tyson, Vail, Valk, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Washburn of Ill., Washburn, Jr., of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Jr., Wilkinson, Woodruff, Woodworth, Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Bankhead, Barclay, Barrere, Bayly, Beamon, Bilisoly, Bishop, Bonham, Boyce, Caskie, Chapman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cocke, Crawford, Davidson, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulkner, Foster, Goode, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Hiester, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Kelly, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller, Oliver, Parker, Peyton, Powell, Ruffin, Sandidge, Smith of N. C., Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Warner, Watkins of Tenn., Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

Passed by Yeas 148; Nays, 58.

The bill for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats passed by Yeas 136; Nays, 68.

The bill for deepening the channel over the bars in St. Mary's River passed by Yeas 134; Nays, 64.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, gave notice that the first time the House should again go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on and after Wednesday, he would move to pass over all other bills, with a view to reaching those heretofore reported, making appropriations for rivers and harbors. Adjourned.

Maine Republican State Convention.

EVERY TOWN IN THE STATE REPRESENTED—HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 8.

The Republican State Convention held here to-day was attended by 1,200 delegates, representing every town in the State. Hon. FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Bath, presided.

On the first ballot for Governor Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN received 1,002 votes, and his nomination was then made unanimous by acclamation.

Speeches were made by F. H. MORSE, H. W. MCCURDY, NOAH SMITH, W. S. COOMBS, T. O. J. SMITH and JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS. The three last named opposed the Republicans last year.

The resolutions offered were unanimously adopted. They mainly present the issue of Slavery extension as paramount to all others, and invite the affiliation and cooperation of all who have the question at heart.

The nominations of FREMONT and DAYTON were indorsed with great enthusiasm.

The Rock Island Bridge over the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 8.

At the last regular meeting of our Chamber of Commerce, a Committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining an injunction against the reconstruction of the Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi River. The Committee is also expected to prepare an address to the public in the form of a protest against replacing so serious an obstacle to navigation in the Upper Mississippi.

Recovery of a Portion of the Lost Sub-Marine Cable.

SYDNEY, C. B., Tuesday, July 8.

The vessel sent out by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, for the

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BUSINESS NOTICES

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF Fancy Goods and Toys, just opened at No. 363 Broadway by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of Ladies' Fans, Reticules, Fine Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of Toys, Dolls, Games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, newly imported, and for sale at the lowest importer's prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 363 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDRINE SAFES. The only Safes that can stand a fire and be preserved. WIRE-PROOF, CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable ever offered to the public. Also, Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. All Safes made by us WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Warerooms, No. 2 Gardner's Building, 128 Water-st., and No. 26 Walnut-st. Cincinnati, O. Also, No. 3 Granite-st., Philadelphia, and No. 72 Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

H. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND dollars a year is a fair estimate of the earnings of a good operator with one of SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines. It is the season for quilting, braiding and for other profitable work to claim at hand, and now is the time to buy the Machines and prepare for it. The fact that our Sewing Machines are in full operation in the large manufacturing establishments are worthy of notice to every other kind can be proved by thousands who use them, and in several shapes. New Machines exchanged for old and liberal terms. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

Fine Business Coats	$5 00
Black Alpaca Coats	1 50
White Duck Coats	1 00
Zephyr Cassimere Sacks	3 00
White Pique Coats	1 50
White Marseilles Vests	1 00
White Drilling Vests	1 00
Fine Cassimere Pants, with silk and velvet	3 00
Brown Linen Pants	1 00

Sufficient Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. June 1, 1856.
NOTICE—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared interim Dividends of Three per cent on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. Scrip out-of-town agents, it is requested that all applications for scrip be made direct to the office, or some responsible house in the City.
ROBERT A. HONE, President.
D. F. CRUSE, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN HALL.—NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully informed that the entire stock of dry goods in this above extensive establishment has been reduced 50 per cent, in order to close the concern. Purchasers will find it much to their advantage to examine the stock before buying elsewhere.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE Company, having to accommodate their increasing business, have removed to the large and convenient store, first floor, No. 495 Broadway, 3d door above Canal-st., where they will be pleased to see their former patrons and the public generally, and exhibit the various kinds of their celebrated Machines, which, for simplicity, speed and durability, are unrivaled by any in the world. Needles and fixtures for all Machines kept constantly on hand.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready for sale, embracing many novelties and extras to be found at Fulton-st., forming altogether the largest stock of Gentlemen's Clothing we have ever got up, at very moderate and fixed prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, cor. Worth-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—These celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Locks, are now in general use, and have stood the test of fire and thieves in all parts of the country. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Iron Shutters, for Stores, Warehouses, &c., combining the most perfect security against fire and burglars. For sale at Herring's Depot, No. 251 Broadway, New-York. HERRING & CO.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND HARMONIUMS, from eight different manufactories, making the largest assortment in the City, and the prices from manufacturers' wholesale rates, of which will be sold at prices most convenient to purchasers. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. AWAITING Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. AWAITING Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. AWAITING

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. King's Genuine Cherry Pectoral, prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., is for sale by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 122 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

For Consumptives Cheaper Still.—A most desirable remedy for coughs and severe colds. Sold by all druggists. Especially recommended to children. Mothers and others in search of a safe and effectual remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, &c., should try it. Sold by FRED. E. INGER & CO., Family Chemists, No. 205 Broadway, successors to T. T. Green.

Hall's Hair Dye, Only 50 Cents a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'s, No. 5 Broadway, No. 10 Astor-House, the Astor-House, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 189 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the principal hotels and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica or Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, &c.—Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 122 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO FOUNDERS, IRON AND MACHINISTS.—A large and extensive Iron Foundry and Machinery Establishment, situated in the flourishing village of Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y., for sale at a great bargain. The above includes extensive grounds and buildings, connected for the business, a complete assortment of lathes, planing machines, &c., &c., lately taken in settlement of a debt of great value, consisting in part of patterns for steam engines, of almost any required power for the country; assorted patterns for mills, &c., and patterns for car wheels and other railroad castings, &c. This establishment has a good reputation and is doing a fair business, which can be much increased. Terms may be had on or before the 1st September next. Address

GEO. W. SCHUYLER,
Ithaca, N. Y.
V. C. BUTTER,

BARS CHANGE.—To enter into business without rent or interest. The well-known establishment, Hudson's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUGHSON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

CHICAGO FORWARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for any party with capital to enter into a profitable business, apply to E. BORDEN & CO., No. 10 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease, unexpired 3 years, of a Three-Cent Sale and Fancy Goods store in Brooklyn, for $150. A good business of Dress-making connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

DRY GOODS.—A first-rate chance for a man of business to locate himself in a store established fourteen years. The stock and lease for sale and the store to rent, for three years, with the trade treated with liberality. Apply to C. G. HOOK, No. 859 Bowery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND VICTORY!—The Central Fremont Club of New-York City and County will assemble at Academy Hall, Bond-st., on THIS (Wednesday) THURSDAY, 10th inst., at 8 P. M. All Fremont men are invited to join.

F. W. Fisher, Richard Mott, S. D. Barclay, B. W. Richards, C. S. Burdsall, Samuel Brown, Charles Foote, J. H. H. Ward, J. R. Camp, W. H. Browne, Geo. W. Rockwell, Committee.

NINTH WARD.—The members of the IXth Ward Republican Association are requested to attend a regular monthly meeting of the Association, at Bleecker Buildings corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—Steam Engines. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE MANHATTANVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. M. Hoge, pastor, will be ordained TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Services at 10½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. A. Augustus Wood.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

READS! READS!! READS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. DOGGETT,
No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

CITY OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 Broadway, July 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Harbor Masters, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 30, 1855, have laid down provisional Bulkheads and Exterior Lines in the following described areas:

Commencing at the Battery on the New-York shore of the East River and running thence northerly to Forty-second-street in said City; and from Newtown Creek on the Long Island shore southerly, to the entrance of Gowanus Creek in the City of Brooklyn, and from thence southerly to Fort Hamilton. Also from a point half a mile north of Fort Tompkins on the east shore of Staten Island, running thence northerly, to the entrance of the Kill van Kull; thence westerly on the northerly shore of the Kill van Kull and Arthur's Kill or Staten Island Sound, to the southwesterly point of Staten Island. And on the easterly shore of the Hudson River from the Battery in the City of New-York to a point one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the County of Westchester.

All persons interested are hereby notified that all structures now being erected, or to be erected, in the waters of the Harbor of New-York within the above described areas, must conform to the lines laid down by the Harbor Commissioners; and that all piers, bulkheads or bank which shall not be erected in conformity thereto will be enjoined and forbidden, under the powers granted to the Commissioners by the Act above-mentioned.

The maps on which the lines are described may be seen at the office of the Commissioners.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. BOUGHTON, Secretary.

TO ADVERTISERS.—It is not generally believed that the *Weekly Day Book* has a larger circulation than any other weekly paper in the City, the *Weekly Tribune*, and larger in the Southern States than that paper. Such, however, is the fact, as the following affidavits will show:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Edward Nolan, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is foreman in the press room where the *Weekly Day Book* is printed, and that the regular edition printed weekly of the *Weekly Day Book* numbers over twenty-two thousand copies. EDWARD NOLAN.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.
PITKIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel McCarthy, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says, that he is foreman of the mailing department of the New-York *Weekly Day Book*, and that the regular weekly edition of that paper, mailed to subscribers, is twenty-two thousand copies and upwards. DANIEL McCARTHY.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1856.
M. E. BREWSTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

The rates for advertising in the *Weekly Day Book* are less than those of other papers, whilst its circulation warrants a much higher price. Office No. 17 Ann-st.

TO OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The advertiser will visit during the present and following months, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and perhaps other parts of the West, and will look after property for parties in this City or elsewhere. Property will be visited, and a full and correct written description of its location, facilities, value, &c., will be rendered. Also, other business transacted on the most favorable terms. No payment will be required till the work is done, and a report rendered. Apply to EMERSON W. KEYES, Manhattan Land Office, No. 49 4th av. N. B.—Orders per post will receive prompt attention. Land warrants located.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS.—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple—result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to cool for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Greenfield, Conn. W. & S. WAKEMAN, principals and proprietors. The second quarter of this school commences July 14, and continues 13 weeks. The expenses for board, tuition, washing and mending, is $36 per quarter. For circulars, address the principal, at No. 75 Murray-st., New-York, W. WAKEMAN.

CAUTION—TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Agents throughout the States holding "Dr. Hams' Invigorating Spirit" on commission or otherwise, are requested not to pay any money to or to transact business with a Mr. A. SINCLAIR on account of the proprietors of such medicine.—No. 46 Water-st., New-York, July 7, 1856.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, is sure to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a splendid stock, with our new-invented cushions, with slate and wood beds, suitable for private or public use. Three good second-hand tables for sale cheap.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 30 Ann-st.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS,
No. 45 Murray-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 32x46 by 31¾ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 27 by 39 inch bed; and 1 ditto 30 by 50 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. E. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague-st.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE.—No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one quire to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In book-keeper, by a young man who has had considerable experience and good business habits; is a good penman and capable of keeping accounts; would have no objection to go out of the City; is willing to make himself generally useful; has unexceptionable reference given. Address R. G., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters (one as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from the birth; is quick as the needle; or as regular waiting-maid to a private family; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has a good character from her last employer; will not object to go out of the City; would be willing to go to the West; wages $4. Address E. G., Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters (one as nurse and seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from the birth; is quick as the needle; or as regular waiting-maid to a private family; the other as chambermaid and laundress; has a good character from her last employer; will not object to go out of the City; would be willing to go to the West; wages $4. Call at No. 116 East 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and other Cook, Catholic help, of different nationality, and of every description, suitable for gentlemen's families, in City or country, at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most careful personal management. N. B.—Reference ensured direct from former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Four excellent girls want places—one as a good cook, and to wash; one to do housework in a small family; one as waiting, chamber-work and sewing; chamber-work and laundry-work; and one to take care of children and sew; and chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 23 this-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman. As Protestant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework in general of a small respectable family; is a good laundress and baker. Reference given. No objection to any of the adjoining cities. Call or address a note post-paid to E. D., No. 9 Crosby-st., room No. 6, in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good nurse; best of City reference can be given, if required. Call at No. 259 East 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young women; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter, and as nurse and seamstress. Also by an English girl, and a colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, lately returned from the South, as coachman or to travel with a family or single gentleman; if in a private family, the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 John-st., R. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Good reference from last place will be given. Call at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days. Has no objections to the country. No. 56 10th-st., near the 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter by a respectable young woman, who gives good reference from her present and former places. Call at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and hair dresser. Can be seen at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor.

A PROTESTANT EUROPEAN LADY—Having several years of experience in teaching music, French and German, which languages she speaks equally fluently, wishes to make an additional engagement, for next September, in one of the seminaries of this City, satisfactory references given. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsman; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatmen for sailing vessels and trading boats. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Having an extensive Southern acquaintance, and the control of several, shall be would loan his employer a good security, desires employment as book-keeper or salesman in a wholesale house. Satisfactory reference given. Address A. D. R., at this office.

JOURNEYMAN BOOKBINDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—On first-class job blank work, and a boy and girl willing to learn. Also, a lithographic printer. None but first-class workmen need apply to WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 66 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady young man who thoroughly understands the care and the management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful if required. Can produce good City references. Address No. 878, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—An energetic young lady qualified to teach the Piano. Resort in a village on the Hudson River. Salary moderate. Address J. T. T., box No. 706 Post-Office.

$200—SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young married man as conductor, or clerk in a coal office; understands the business; would deposit as security with his employer $200, or security; reference given. Address J. A. G., Union-square Post-Office.

CHASER, SPINNER, AND GILDER.—Wanted a chaser, spinner, and gilder. Andrap Electro-Gilder needed; but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER WANTED.—One who thoroughly understands his business can hear of a permanent situation, with good wages, by applying at No. 46 Murray-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman, and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,668, Lower Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a popular monthly magazine. A liberal salary will be paid to men of character and experience. Address L. & C., Box 2,928, New-York.

BUTLER WANTED—And thorough indoor man servant. Address box No. 340 Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 conductors, 2 book-keepers, 2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 barkeepers, 2 waiters, 2 porters, 2 firemen, 2 lumbermen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

LADIES IN WANT OF HELP—Should call or come to the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 129 Nassau-st., next to the Post Office, where the best girls in the city can be had, for every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, from all nations. MRS. M. YORKSTON, Supt.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 81 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 319 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders can be accommodated at Hastings, upon the Hudson; an hour's ride and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply at the depôt, to Mr. CRANE.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman in a private family, where there are no other boarders; a cold and pleasant room and bathroom at a fair price. Location must be between 20th and 34th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Breakfast only at an early hour will be required during the week; dinner and tea on Sundays. No one need apply unless they can comply with the above. Address H., Box No. 2,189 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries—Pleasant rooms with good partial board, for gentlemen, in a private family. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD.—At No. 62 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a small family, for the Summer months; location on the East or North Rivers, or New-Haven Railroad; time from the City not to exceed one or one and a half hours. Address H. BROS, Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—One or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, in a comfortable cottage newly furnished, in Vanderbilt-av., near the landing. Address T. C. A., office of the *Times*.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Not over 1½ hours' ride from the City, either by Railroad or Steamboat, for a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address Z., Box No. 2,961 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SUMMER HOME.—Rooms unequaled, especially for families; water first-rate; scenery unrivaled; choicest fruits of all kinds abundant, especially pears. Edibles luxuriant. Two hours from New-York, north. Price, $6 to $8. Detailed circulars at No. 308 Broadway. Personal interview there July 1 to 5.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family residing in 32d-st. near Broadway, would rent, permanently, without board, a newly furnished parlor and sleeping room adjoining, or two handsome sleeping rooms. No children or boarders, house beautifully furnished and has every modern convenience. Address with real name and address, PILGRIM, Box No. 59 Post-Office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

NO. 53 BEACH-STREET.—Two or three large, pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married or single gentlemen.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CASWELL & CO., Stationers' Hall, No. 47 Maiden-lane, New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple articles, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and drawing rooms, envelopes, pens, pencils, penholders, inkstands, portfolios, rules, blotters, knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithographic executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE READERS OF
THE WATCHMAN AND LAMPLIGHTER.
NOW READY.

THE WANDERER!
A TALE OF LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

From the Albany Argus.

Whoever has read the author's former works, and those who have not we are sorry for, will most assuredly purchase "The Wanderer," and heartily thank the publisher for furnishing them with such a pleasing and entertaining companion.

From the Lyons Republican.

"The Wanderer" will be received with great favor.

From the Manchester American.

"The Wanderer" is a tale of real life, in which the author has had his part, and from the well-known fact that those works are universally most successful wherein the author transfers his own experiences to the story, and from the popularity of the author's former works, we predict for "The Wanderer" a sale greater than that of "The Wetherbies."

From the City Advertiser.

It is penned in a free, pleasing style, and the incidents are of a sufficiently interesting character to retain the reader's attention throughout. It is a plain unvarnished story of life in all its phases, and exhibits the difficulties to be encountered everywhere by all who, unaided, enter upon the arduous struggle of life.

From the Buffalo Post.

It abounds in lively and spirit-stirring incident, and has numerous passages replete with humor, pathos and delicately-managed dialogue—while the far-famed "Robinson Crusoe" scarcely met with more solid and interesting adventures than fall to the lot of the hero of this story.

From the Cleveland Herald.

It points to an excellent moral—and while it will enchain the attention of the more mature reader, it cannot fail to interest as well as amuse the young.

From the Rochester Advertiser.

It is replete with varied and exciting incidents, presented in a style of attractiveness resembling the charm which invests "Robinson Crusoe." It is presented in good style.

From the Hartford Courant.

This is an interesting and well-written story of life's vicissitudes, calculated not only to entertain, but to produce a good impression upon the young. The incidents are natural and life-like, the narrative graphic, and the style forcible. It will please.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

It will interest all classes of readers, but particularly the young. It is published in admirable style.

Published in 1 vol., cloth, illustrated. Price $1.

E. D. LONG, No. 121 Nassau-st.,
And all booksellers.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE FOR JULY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY,
No. 1, price 15 cents, 201 pages,
Containing over sixty maps, delineating most of the principal Railways,
OF
APPLETON'S
RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
FOR THE UNITED STATES and the CANADAS.
Containing the time tables, fares, connections and distances on all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also, the connecting lines of railways, steamboats and stages. Each principal road is fully delineated and illustrated by a separate map placed opposite the description of that road, which map exhibits the stations, distances between stations, connecting roads, and other topographical matter of use to the traveler.
ALSO
A GENERAL STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY,
Alphabetically arranged, giving the daily sailings of all the steamboats during the month, to each river and port throughout the United States. The whole accompanied by a
COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS,
giving every necessary information respecting them—their locations, proprietors, terms, &c. With a large variety of local and valuable information, collected, compiled and arranged exclusively for this publication.
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL MAP.

The constantly increasing facilities for travel, and the commercial and social relations existing throughout the United States and Canadas, has created a demand for a Railway Guide, which will be readily enable the traveler to perceive at a glance the time of departure of the trains from their various stations, their connections upon the route of travel, distances, termini, &c., but one which will make him familiar with the different portions of the country through which he may pass.

Journeys, which some twenty years ago were measured by days, are now accomplished in as many hours. Commercial operations which formerly required months to complete, are now accomplished in as many days.

Change has demanded change. The guide-books which years, months since, were considered indispensable, are now thrown aside as worthless. The necessity of a work commanding something more comprehensive and of greater practical utility.

The compiler would remark, in presenting this work to the public, that he has devoted much time, and traveled many thousand miles in order to render this the most important feature of this Guide is, its convenience as a book of reference; each *principal* road being fully and correctly delineated by a separate map (engraved expressly for the road,) representing the distances, stations, connections, and choreography.

It has been the aim, not only to combine correctness of information with the greatest possible facility of reference, so far as Railways and Steamboats are concerned, but also to direct travelers what hotel they may stop at upon their arrival in a city or village. Travelers who make use of this work, and find any inaccuracies therein, are particularly requested to communicate personally or by letter with the publishers, who will be pleased to receive any suggestions which they may consider beneficial to the traveling community.—*Extract from Preface.*

For sale by all booksellers, periodical dealers, news agents, and at all the Railroad Depôts.

ANOTHER EXTRA SUN!
Containing the great, every-where-read Story, increasing in interest daily, of the
FREAKS AND FROLICS
OF A
VENTRILOQUIST.
THE GREATEST STORY EVER PUBLISHED IN ANY PAPER.
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No. CLXXII. FOR JULY, 1856.
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AMU

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TUESDAY, July 8.

The Board received a large number of petitions, and referred them to suitable Committees. The Widows' Industrial School petitioned for a donation from the Common Council; the amount asked is $1,000.

A memorial in favor of the introduction of steam fire engines was presented by Thos. Tileston, Wilson G. Hunt, C. Pardon Pinnix, Henry C. Bowes, and others, merchants, who urge the necessity for more effectual protection against the dangers of fire in the lower part of the City. Referred to Fire Committee, and to be printed on the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to the issue of Assessment Bonds. He Pines refers to the embarrassment experienced in executing the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1852, in regard to advances on assessment contracts, and in collecting assessments. One of the evils complained of is the delay in collecting arrearages by a sale of the property assessed, extending the payment for considerable portions of the assessment, for 2, 4 or 5 years. To relieve the Treasury, as far as practicable, from this inconvenience, the Comptroller prepared a draft of an ordinance, providing for the issue of bonds for three or five years. The sums paid in that year on sales confirmed on account of "street pearing," are cited as instances. In July and August, 1855, in 11 cases the amount confirmed was $19,971 92; collected to July, 1856, $3,825 68; in arrears, $16,256 16. The collections for a year were not sufficient to pay the Inspectors. The ordinance drafted by the Comptroller was adopted. It authorizes the Comptroller to borrow on the credit of the Corporation such amount as may be required to meet the deficiencies caused by delay in collecting arrears of assessment, not exceeding at any time the aggregate amount of said arrears then outstanding. The bonds are to bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park was received and referred to the Finance Committee. It read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the ordinance of 21st May, 1856, respectfully beg leave to report that they have entered upon the discharge of the duties designated therein, and have progressed as far as the intervening time and the embarrassments attending a work of such magnitude would allow.

The Commissioners have not deemed it prudent, thus far in the absence of any appropriation of money or such further legislation as appears to them indispensable in carrying out this great municipal enterprise, to do more than make the preparatory arrangements, upon which to base the necessary action, required in the improvement, improvement, laying out and beautifying this extensive area. The first thing, which appeared to the Commissioners as necessary, was the procuring of the movable property, such as the trees, shrubbery, grasses, &c., &c., on the land from theft, injury or destruction. For this purpose they have employed, on hire by which, notwithstanding the unremitting vigilance of the regular Police of the adjacent Wards, property had been destroyed or stolen, belonging to the Park, of much value. To prevent the continuance of this a Local Police, of one Captain, two Lieutenants, and fifteen privates, were appointed, and are now efficiently discharging their duty, as the work advances. It will be necessary to increase this force.

In addition to the Police, the Commissioners have appointed two Engineers and four Surveyors; have established a head office at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-st., and have also established offices in Broadway and Chambers-street, at each of these offices clerks have been appointed in sufficient numbers only to perform the most required duty.

The Commissioners, doubting their own capacity to decide upon a suitable plan for the improvement, after extensive a publication, deemed it prudent to call in the aid of several gentlemen of well known ability and skill, on whose taste, judgment and experience in works of art and floral culture they could rely with confidence. To this end a Consultative Board was organized, and Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co., Architects and Engineers, with the approval of the Board the leading features of the plan known as Vista's, have been adopted, and the proper surveys now being made upon which to proceed in laying out the land accordingly.

As the work further proceeds, progress will be reported to the Common Council, pursuant to the ordinance under which the Commissioners act.

The Commissioners cannot, however, close this brief preliminary report without calling the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the Comptroller and the Council of the Corporation have decided that the moneys collected for assessments for Central Park are pledged to the Sinking Fund, and cannot be diverted therefrom to pay the expenses of the improvements of the Park, as required by the ordinance under which they the Commissioners now act.

Thus it will appear there are no funds from which the Commissioner feels authorized to pay the salaries of the employes selected by the Commissioners; and as these persons are mostly dependent upon their situations for support, the deprivation of their pay is extremely eminent. It is therefore suggested, and the undersigned respectfully urge the Common Council to make an appropriation, from which to pay these contingent and necessary expenses.

The labor and services are being performed pursuant to law, and the claim upon the Corporation is beyond doubt, and there can be no reason, founded on legal or equitable grounds, why wages should not be promptly provided for payment. If "the laborer is worthy of his hire," he is entitled to it as he earns it, and it does appear to the undersigned that no merely technical reasons should prevent the prompt and regular payment of moneys to those upon whose toil, fidelity and skill so much of the future improvement is mainly dependent for its successful prosecution.

All of which is respectfully presented.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
JONES & TAYLOR, Street Commissioner, } Commissioners of Central Park.

REMOVAL.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill of Solomon H. Brandt, was lost by the following vote:

AFFIRMATIVE—Councilmen Clifton, Gavitt, Baulch, Barney, Crane, Warner, Colgrove, Martin, Avery, Gunt, Van Tine, Skaats, Raymond, Reed, Brady, Merritt, S. Hopper, Noyes, Baxter, G. A. Hopper—16.

NEGATIVE—H. Smith, J. Reilly, Bickford, Waugh, Murray, Carey, Gray, Phillips, Kennard, Hemphill, Reeser, Colyer, Hart, Floyd, McConnell, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Swan, Appleby, Watrous, Van Riper, Pinckney, Miller, Odell, R. Reilly, Wallace, Dunan, Bradley, Cargill—25.

The Board passed upon some papers from the Aldermen, and adjourned to Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

Titles to Real Estate in the City.

The Committee on County Offices of the Supervisors met yesterday to consider the application referred to them from the Commissioners of Records, asking an additional appropriation of $150,000 to continue the work of preparing an index of valid titles to all the real estate of the City and County of New-York. After hearing a statement of facts from the Commissioners present, it was decided to report in favor of appropriating the sum asked for.

The Commissioners of Records, consisting of Messrs. WM. C. WETMORE, JONATHAN NAPHAN, RICHARD BUSTEED and GEORGE F. NELSON, (to will be remembered,) were appointed under a special act of the State Legislature, April 12, 1855. These Commissioners were delegated with full powers to examine the records, documents, maps, &c., in the offices of the Clerk, Register, and Surrogate, of the City and County of New-York, and make therefrom a complete index of all the titles to the real estate of the City and County from the date of the charter of 1686 to 1850, the time it was computed that it would take to complete the work. At the time of the creation of the Commission, an appropriation of $50,000 was made. Of this amount, the Commissioners state there has already been expended $40,000. The whole work when completed will make 6,000 volumes. The preparation of this work furnishes at present a good revenue to a large number of Clerks. When completed it will be a great saving of trouble and expense in hunting up titles. It is intended that the titles established by the Commissioners will hold supreme in the Courts.

Re-Division of the City into Council Districts.

The Councilmen Special Committee on redistricting the City met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of changing the Council Districts, as follows. The First, Second and Third Wards having two Council Districts each, at present to be made into one District each. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards to be changed from three Districts each into two Districts each. The Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards to be made into two districts each, from one each; the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards to be changed from two to four districts each, and the Twentieth Ward to be increased to five districts, from three. The remaining Wards are to remain unchanged. The law requires a new districting of the City after each census, and the same to be completed three weeks before the next general election. The present apportionment of population is 16,500 to each Council District.

Commissioners of Deeds.

The Commissioners, of which there are about 250 for the City of New-York, are or should be appointed by the Common Council on a specified day in the month of March and July of alternate years. The terms of office of about a hundred of these expired last March, but as no new appointments have yet been made, they continue to hold over. Another batch close their official career on the 14th of the present month, or within five days, and no action has been taken to fill their places. As there were some two thousand applicants, as near as could be ascertained, for the Commissionerships which expired last March, it will be safe to estimate the number on the alert for the coming vacancies at one thousand more. These three thousand anxious citizens have certainly not experienced humane treatment at the hands of the Common Council. Doubtless each applicant has received solemn assurances from one or more of the members of the Committees, that he would be the lucky recipient of a Commissionership, the revenue of which is estimated as high as from twenty-five to two hundred dollars per annum. But this cruel delay of the appointing power in connection with the assurances so lavishly given, will only afford another illustration to the classic maxim—

"All promise is poor, dilatory man."

But aside from this, the Common Council are censurable for needlessly deferring a simple measure, which is by no less than justice requires should have been done months ago.

The St. Anthony *Express* estimates the amount of goods imported into the Territory during the year 1856 at from seven to eight millions of dollars, and is by no means extravagant in predicting that this trade will be increased beyond all present calculations in the course of the next ten years.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Corrected for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, July 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $6 50 per 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—1,000 bbls. American Yellow brought 26c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm are in fair request, at steady rates. Adamantine seem pretty active and buoyant, mostly at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb. Mould Tallow sell slowly, but regularly.

COFFEE—Attracts but little attention, at about former quotations. Java, 14½c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and Sabinas at 10c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Salable and firm, as before reported.

COTTON—Is in rather better demand, at essentially unchanged figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	13¼	13¼	13

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately inquired for, they generally command $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ cwt.; Mackerel and Herring are lightly dealt in, at old rates. Supplies of all kinds comparatively limited; though equal to the requirements of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits less vigor. The demand is restricted by the sudden rise in prices, and the high rates of freight to Europe. The sales, since our last, comprise about 14,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$ 50@ $ 25
Ordinary State	6 25@ 6 50
Straight State	6 45@ 6 65
Favorite and Extra State	6 65@ 7 10
Common to Good Michigan	5 25@ 5 50
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 75
Common to Good Ohio	6 60@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 80@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Michigan	6 90@ 7 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 75@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 10 00

Canadian is rare and needed—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Southern exhibits no new features. The sales since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 85@$8 75, and $10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 95@$4 45 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat appears decidedly less active and somewhat indifirm. The sales since our last amount to only about 86,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime Canadian White, at $1 60@$1 67½; Western Red, part at $1 35; fair Southern White at $1 65@$1 75; and fair to good do. Red at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel. The receipts of Wheat, to-day, were moderate, but an ample supply of all save the most desirable lots is available, and buyers do not dread a scarcity. Rye is still unaltered—6,900 bush. brought 75c.@85c. for very inferior to prime ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 41c.@42c. for Ohio and Lake; 39c.@41c. for State; 35c.@36c. for Jersey; and 33c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bush. Corn is pretty brisk and on the advance. The supply of sound continues extremely moderate. The transactions since our last amount to about 56,000 bushels at 48c.@62c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@60c. for inferior to prime sound mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; 58c.@62c. for round Yellow; 60c.@67c. for common to choice Southern White, and 58c.@60c. for round White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River purchased at 80c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in fair demand and are generally quoted quite firm.

HOPS—Continue active and buoyant at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Most of the current purchases are for export, chiefly to English markets.

IRON—About 70 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $30@$31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Quiet and languid. Last sales, $1 31½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Remains dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Is generally in good request at full and buoyant rates.

LIME—Rockland can be had at 75c. for Common, and $1 06¼ for Lump, ₱ bbl. Demand moderately active thereat.

MOLASSES—The poor supply here continues to obstruct business. New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscavado, 42c.@46c.; and Clayed Cuba, 38c.@41c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet steady, at $2 87½@$3 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in fair supply and demand mostly at 57c.@57½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is salable and firm. Rosin attracts considerable attention at fully previous prices, viz.: $1 87½@$1 95 for Common, afloat, in yard, and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 for No. 3; and $2 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and White, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive rule quiet, yet firm. Linseed is stiffly held at 80c.@82c., ₱ gallon, but stock continues limited, and the demand is not very brisk. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still brisker and scarce, with sales reported since our last of about 2,400 bbls., in lots, $20 62½@$20 75 for Mess; $19 for prime Mess, and $17 25@17 87½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams; 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Rough Sides ₱ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 1,700 bbls. common to strictly Prime, closing at 11¾c.@12¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is pretty active, at strengthening prices; the sales since our last consist of 470 bbls. at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $8@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@16 ₱ obl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There were 125 tierces Lought at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—In moderate supply and demand. Prices quoted firm.

SEEDS—Dull and nominal.

SOAP—150 boxes Castile brought 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Are moderately inquired for at well-sustained figures, with sales reported since our last of about 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9¾c.; with 280 boxes Havana at 8¼c @10½c. ₱ lb. No new feature in refined.

TALLOW—We heard that 17,000 lbs. prime were procured at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair supply and limited demand at old rates.

TOBACCO—The market appears inactive, yet very firm. The sales since Friday include about 76 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@13c.; 198 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@16c.; 7 cases Florida at 18c; 169 bales Havana at 23c.@26c.; and 40 do. on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken, closing at 31¼c.@31¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high claims of ship-owners tended to impede business. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¼d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc. Heavy Goods, 20s.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLGAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 46 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 82 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) 66 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 304 Broadway, one door from Duane-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING, BEAN & CO., (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 192 East 17th, and 119 Nassau-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....222 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 72 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and Rough Rolled.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).....8 Barclay-st.

[Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 W. 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., with modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York City, every day, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Also, one of the same description, No. 180 W. 18th-st., near the Central Park. Apply corner of 7th-av. and 18th-st., to J. GALLAGHAN. Also, two new lots of exchange for property, No. 180 W. 18th-st. and 7th-av. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND TEN ROOMS OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated on the west side of Hudson, 12 miles from New-York City every hour by the cars of the Hudson River Railroad, at Manhattan. The house is new and well built, and the location is one of the most delightful. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. HOLDEN, on the premises, or to A. M. HARGOUSE, No. 195 Murray-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with shade trees, lawn, &c. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 36 East 20th-st., between 4th and Broadway. The house is new, well built, with all modern improvements, and very desirable. Price $12,000. Also, a large number of houses, well located, in prices from $5,000 to $30,000. Also, B. KINGHIMER, No. 119 4th-av., 8 to 7 P. M.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 51 feet of ground. House 30x60, 21 rooms; gas in all the rooms, gas fit stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. Large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon-avs.

LOT FOR SALE.—A sale south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., in easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a drive of an hour and a half from the City.

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans, estimates, and superintend the building and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
J. C. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 58th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 17 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do.; also 4 circular saw benches, and 2 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business. As all the premises in the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENRY, No. 104 East 22d-st.; A. HORTON, No. 375 West-st., or No. 65 East 21th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE'S No. 194 East 30th-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situated one mile north of the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and about five miles from the landing of Fishkill, on the east bank of the Hudson River, having good freighting accommodations by boat or railroad. The farm contains one hundred and eleven acres of tillable land, well watered, well fenced, and equal in quality to any in the county. The buildings consist of large house, barn and other out buildings, all nearly new, and in good, complete order. The orchard and garden contain a variety of apple, peach, pear and other smaller fruits. Terms of payment will be made easy to a good purchaser. Apply to JAMES GIVEN, Fishkill Village, or SAML. W. SEARS, No. 169 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 30 acres of land, may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming pure water. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JAMES MORGAN, No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN.—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn.; 93 acres, large mansion with wings and verandah; beautiful lawn with noble trees, a vineyard of 400 Isabellas and Catawbas, 6 years old; nursery of grafted trees, and large orchard of choice fruit in full bearing; barn, carriage house, ice-house, &c.; water from a fine spring introduced into the house and stables; charming views and location perfectly healthy. View and plan of house and grounds at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Stuyvesant Duyvil, 12 miles from the City Hall, in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Hudson River. The improvements consist of a well built modern house with furnaces, bath rooms, hot and cold water, &c., good carriage house and stable, and an acre of land, with more if desired. Apply to D. SIDNEY, at Stuyvesant Duyvil depôt, or on Wednesday, 9th inst. between 9 and 12 o'clock, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with New-York every hour by steamboat. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Pleasantly situated on Jamaica-st., Greenpoint, within a short distance of the ferries, Long Island Railroad Depôt. House new, well arranged, and commanding a fine prospect. Will be sold cheap for cash, or on time, &c., or will be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to MOON, Greenpoint, or LUSK & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Orange, Essex County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 8 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 5 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $2,000. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also rent at present, a small house, on the two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—Twelve acres of very choice land, upon the ridge next above the Old Dutch Church, opposite the mansion of Mr. Mallory, overlooking the entire villages of Tarrytown and Beekmantown, and affording a very extensive and delightful river prospect. This property is so situated that it can easily be divided into several villa sites, and is considered to be one of the best situations on the Hudson for a residence or for a country seat. Terms easy. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, Tarrytown, or JOHN WARDIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY SEAT.—And difference paid in cash—About 100 acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 5 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plankroad from Green point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. Is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 161.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 161 Broadway, 2d floor.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—Two splendid stores and dwelling-houses, Philadelphia brick front with marble sills and lintels, the handsomest and largest in Fulton-av., and built and finished in the best manner, (new,) will be exchanged for a nice farm or country seat on Long Island, within from five to twenty-five miles from the City. Inquire of A. J. WEBBER on the premises, Fulton av., between Hoyt-st. and Elm-place

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 76 miles; containing 370 acres of land, 150 acres of wood land, the residue arable, meadow, and pasturing land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

VERY VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR RAILROAD BONDS.—All finished complete, in very costly style, situated adjacent to and overlooking the City and Harbor of New-York. The house is supplied with all the improvements of a City residence. For further particulars, address Box No. 105, Post-Office.

6,200 ACRES OF WELL-TIMBERED VIRGINIA IRON AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.—Nine miles from Fredericksburg. The iron mines have been opened, and very profitably worked. Improvements—Several houses, a large steam-engine, &c., &c. Apply to R. CHARLTON MITCHELL, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AND WESTERN LANDS—Taken in exchange for merchandise and stocks of substantial Companies. The houses must be first-class, and if mortgaged, lightly; the lands must be desirably located. None others will answer. Send full particulars to Box No. 715 New-York Post-Office.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 60 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN A. THAYER, Newburg.

FOR SALE.

A STORIA.—RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—1 mile from the village, large house and lot, with access to the water, for sale cheap. Apply to C. VANDERBILT, Foot of Whitehall-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A new pleasure boat, carvel built, copper fastened and finished in the best possible manner by George W. Pollard; also a pocket 30 feet long, very handsome, and can be seen on her station, Franklin Wharf, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Greenpoint.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER OFFICE.—[illegible] daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—All low rents and possession immediately. The following desirable dwellings, besides all of which have just been painted and papered throughout, viz.: The large five-story house or hotel on the corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts.; also, the three-story house No. 142 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, smaller house No. 136 Hammond-st., near Greenwich. Apply to

H. L. SUYDAM, No. 128 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The three-story and basement brown stone front house in Hoyt-st., two doors from Henry, with gas fixtures, vestibule floor and all the modern improvements, in complete order. Inquire of HENRY DALLY, Esq., next door.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—(or for sale,) at Hastings, on the Hudson River, 21 miles, beautifully situated in a shady grove; will be furnished and let for the Summer months if desired. Apply to MR. C. W. THOMAS, No. 91 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Beautifully situated on the East River, at Stevenswood, L. I. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A three-story brown stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with modern conveniences. No. 7 East 50th-st., near 5th-av., possession immediately.

MODERN BUILT COTTAGE TO LET.—1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I.; it will be rented for the season to the person in want of order, furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping; there is a large garden well stocked with vegetables, berries, &c. Also barn room for horses and carriages. Possession given immediately. Also to let or sell an octagon built house in the village, finished in the basement, with pleasure ground attached. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 6 Pine-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Principal part of it, containing a suite of three rooms on first floor, and front and back hall stairs; sleeping room, 14 by 16, in second story, and front basement room, with Beebe's range. Cistern water in the basement, and large garden around the house. View unsurpassed. Possession at once. Rent $270. Inquire at Swiss Cottage, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., South Brooklyn.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 1 hour from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 151 Chatham-st.

CHEAP RENT.—Three new 2-story and basement 20 by 40 brick houses, in 4th-av., below 15th-st., South Brooklyn, $10 per month. They are full as good as any house that can be hired in New-York at $400 per year. Apply at No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—The principal stories of a neat house in Clermont-av., Brooklyn, the house south of De Kalb, fitted with gas, good cellarage and all other family conveniences. Will be rented to two families if required. possession immediate.

TO LET.—At $13 per month, a nice cottage-house in Atlantic-pl., near a railroad depôt, with a house and store next same price. Apply to D. GOULD, No. 60 Vesey-st.

WATER AND STEAM POWER TO LET AT YONKERS.—With buildings sufficient for a large business; also 5 acres of ground if required. Inquire of I. T. WARING, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Gold-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 100 Gold-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—House and Lot with stabling, located between 4th and 5th avs. from 10th to 24th sts., price not to exceed $8,000, for which two-thirds will be paid in cash. Address OLIVER, Box No. 100 Chatham-square Post-Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND No. 8.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated June 14, 1856, ordered a dividend of two per cent to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,016,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1845 and 1847, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, and January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
DAVID LEAVITT,
JOSIAH McROBERTS,
Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, June 18, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Board of Managers have declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three (3) per cent upon the scrip of this Company for the half year ending 30th June instant, payable in the capital stock of the Warren Railroad Company of New-Jersey, on and after the 15th July, proximo, at this office.

In cases where the dividend does not amount to a share of said stock, ($50,) or there are fractions, certificates will be issued in lieu thereof, the value of which will be represented in sufficient amounts, or they can, at their option make up the difference by a payment of the amount.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the 15th July, proximo. By order.

W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner of Grand and Willet-sts.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited three months prior to 1st July, will be payable on and after July 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors principal, and draw interest as such. Office hours—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, from to 6 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
STEPHEN CUTTING, 1st Vice-President.
MOSES SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
STEPHEN HAFF, 3d Vice-President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT Secretary.

TREASURER'

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—DESERTED OR STOLEN, MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, SCURVY, SALT RHEUM, BOILS, CANCER, ERYSIPELAS, SCALD HEAD, RING WORM, SORE EYES, TETTER, SCALDS, BURNS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS ON THE FACE, PIMPLES, BLACK OR MATTHEWS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. The genuine has the name of the proprietor, A. B. DAVIS, blown in the bottle containing the Mixture. Sold by Druggists generally. Principal Depot, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle.

LOST—A TRUNK, 2 ft. 9 in. long, 1 ft. 8 in. deep, 1 ft. 4 in. wide, with brass nails and initials "J. L." on the top. Left on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. on Saturday morning, July 4, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

LOST, on Monday, July 7, in a 4th-av. Railroad Car, or in the office of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, a BLACK LACE SHAWL. A generous reward will be paid for it. Apply at No. 264 Grand-st., second door, No. 5 Boerum-st.

LOST—Between Canary Church and Mr. Peyton's, Sullivan-st., a Lady's BLACK LACE SHAWL. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 364 Grand-st., or at the office of the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

LOST, on Saturday, July 5, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., in Broadway, between Fulton and Cortlandt-sts., a GOLD WATCH, with name engraved on inside of case. Any person returning the same to No. 10 Broadway, Room No. 2, shall be liberally rewarded

NEW-YORK CITY.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.